The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. ...ney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance; and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months. } VOL. XVII. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1844. No. 2098. { CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

...ly persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are MR. JOHN HARRIS, and MR. WM. BALL, Collectors, Sydney; MR. JOSEPH HUNT, Balmain; MR. T. M. SLOMAN, Bathurst; MR. LABAN ...ith, Windsor; MR. HUGH TAYLOR Parramatta; MR. A. W. LARYMORE, Maitland and Wollombi; MR. JOHN BROWN, Campbelltown; MR. JOHN COLEMAN, Penrith; MR. FINCHAM, Postmaster, Wollongong; MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, Goulburn; MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, Postmaster, Cassilis and Merton; MR. ...n Gibb, Queanbeyan; MR. THOMAS HOPE, Deputy Postmaster, Singleton and Jerry's Plains; MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, Liverpool; ——, Berrima; MR. DAVISON, Surgeon, for the District of Yass; MR. THOMAS DOWSE, Moreton Bay; MR. JOHN HOULDING, Postmaster, Raymond Terrace; MR. ...es Hebarty, Muswellbrook; MR. HENRY ALDERSON, Clarence River; MR. WILLIAM BARNARD RHODES, Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.

"SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted;) and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods ONLY can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. ADVERTISEMENTS must specify ...the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are ...ectfully informed, that the fol...ng Rules are strictly adhered

...Sydney.—No new Subscribers ...be received without *one quarter* ...g paid in advance, for which ten ...cent. will be allowed; the sub...tion in advance being 13s. 6d. ...quarter.

...the Country.—No new Sub...bers will be received without ...f-a-year being paid in advance, ...which ten per cent, will be al...ed; the subscription in advance ...g £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and ...Proprietors must be furnished ...the time with a written under...ing that all future payments, ...h for subscription and charges of ...ertisements, shall be made in ...ney, or by the hands of an Agent. ...n all cases, whether in Town or ...ntry, the names of persons will ...struck off the subscription list, ...en the arrears against them have ...d over twelve months, and pro...dings for recovering the amount ...e will be instituted.

Advertisements must be paid for ...vious to their insertion.

...n all cases of Insolvency, when ...party is a Subscriber to this ...rnal, the name is at once erased ...m the Subscriber's Book; and if ...wish to take the paper in future, ...must comply with the rule affect... new Subscribers, and pay in ad...nce.

...EAM TO MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON.

THE *SHAMROCK* Steamer will again leave Sydney for the above ports, on or about Tuesday, 13th February, ...notice will be given of the exact day and ...of departure.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.

...nter River Steam Navigation Company, January 29. 1498

FOR LAUNCESTON,

THE FINE BRIG *MARTHA*, 121 tons, will leave for the above port on the 9th instant, ...ing three parts of her cargo engaged. For ...ight or passage apply to James Wood, Pitt...et South, or

G. THORNTON, Custom House.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

THE fast-sailing barque *ISABELLA ANNA*, N. Beard, Commander. This vessel has excellent accommo...ions. For freight or passage apply to the ...mander, on board, or to

H. JOHNSON, 68, George-street.

...R THE BAY OF ISLANDS AND AUCKLAND DIRECT.

THE Fast-Sailing Brig *NIMROD*, Mulholland, master, having superior accommodation for ...engers, will sail for the above ports on ...ay, the 8th instant. For freight or passage ...ply on board, at Campbell's Wharf, or to

CAMPBELL AND CO.

...OTICE TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES FOR CEYLON AND BOMBAY.

THE fast-sailing British-built A1 ship *BUCEPHALUS*, 556 tons register, Captain Small, ...ill positively sail for the above ports on the ...th current. Shippers will require to make ...mediate application, as there are already ...irty engaged.

Terms—£8 per horse to be paid on shipment, ...and £15 for all those delivered safely over the ...ship's side at port. Shippers to pay for all pro...nder: the ship will find water and fittings.

The Bucephalus was built at Greenock in 1839, ...expressly for the East India Trade; her cabin ...accommodations are of the first-rate order, the ...the roomy and airy, with two excellent stern ...bins, and very lofty poop.

Mr. Armstrong, Veterinary Surgeon, will ...perintend the shipping of any Horses sent to ...charge.

For terms of passage money, apply to Captain ...all, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; ...r, to

GEORGE SMALL, 423, George-street.

Sydney, February 2. 1737

FOR THE MAURITIUS, CALLING AT KING GEORGE'S SOUND, IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS.

THE FINE BRIG *CITY OF SYDNEY*, A1, 130 tons burthen, under engagement to sail on the 12th ...stant; for light freight or passage (having superior accommodations, cabin and steerage), ...pply to

J. B. METCALFE.

Should a sufficient quantity of freight or pas...ngers offer, this vessel will proceed to the Cape ...of Good Hope, from the Isle of France. 1651

PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE first-class British-built ship *CLARA*, 380 tons register, Captain James ...Crow, is now fast loading her light freight, and ...expected to sail in fourteen days. Her cabins ...are very commodious and well aired, and Dr. ...M'William, of the Royal Navy, goes as surgeon ...of the ship. For freight of wool or passage ...apply on board, or to

LYALL, SCOTT AND CO., Agents.

...January 18 1046

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE FINE BARQUE *ADRASTUS*, A1, 300 tons, Thomas Chaplin, ...commander, having the greater ...part of her dead weight engaged, will meet with ...despatch. For freight or passage apply on board; ...or to

HARPER, BLUNDELL, AND CO.; or to J. B. METCALFE.

...January 30. 1496

FOR LONDON DIRECT, FOR CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE well-known regular trader, first-class British-built ship *PALESTINE*. Apply to Captain Sim, on board, or to

WILLIAM C. BOTTS, Agent.

Botts's Wharf, Darling Harbour 1438

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine fast-sailing first-class teak-built ship *GENERAL HEWITT*, 960 tons register, O.M., John Hart, commander, having (2000) two thousand bales wool now engaged, will meet with quick despatch. Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodations. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board; or to

774 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT,

THE new fast-sailing and first class barque *DIAMOND*, B. Fowler, Master. This vessel has all her dead weight, and nearly all her wool engaged, and will sail first week in March. Has room for two more cabin passengers. For freight or passage apply to

KENWORTHY AND CO., or ECCLESTON AND HIRST.

January 30. 1531

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON,

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will sell their Drafts, or Scotch Bank acceptances, payable in London.

J. P. ROBINSON, Resident Director.

Office, No. 2, Church-hill. 5857

SYDNEY BANKING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a fourth Instalment of 10 per cent. upon the original amount of stock in this Company will be payable to the shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 5th day of February next, upon application being made to the Manager, at the Company's Office, George-street.

T. W. SMART, Manager.

Sydney Banking Company, Sydney, January 25. 1410

ROYAL EXCHANGE COMPANY.

THE Committee of Management of this Company hereby call a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, to be held at the office of the Gas Company, Pitt-street, Sydney, on Wednesday, the seventh day of February proximo, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing four Members of Committee, in lieu of Lieutenant-Colonel George Barney, left the colony, Francis Fisher, Esq., resigned, and Alexander Brodie Spark and William Henry Moore, Esqrs, disqualified.

John Gilchrist, Alexander Fotheringham, William Currie Botts, and Thomas Ware Smart, Esqrs., have signified in writing their willingness to act as Members aforesaid.

By order of the Committee,

R. MANSFIELD, Secretary.

Sydney, January 18. 1029

SYDNEY ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

To the Secretary, or the Board of Directors of the Sydney Alliance Assurance Company.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned Shareholders of the above Company qualified to vote, do hereby request you to call a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company, to be held at the usual place of business in Sydney, on Friday, the eighth day of March, 1844, next ensuing, at the hour of twelve o'clock of that day, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of dissolving the said Company.

Dated at Sydney, this fifth day of December, 1843.

(Signed) R. A. HUNT.
W. THURLOW.
CHARLES NICHOLSON.
W. BLAND.
THOMAS ICELY.
F. L. WALLACE.
FRANCIS CLARKE.
EDWARD HUNT.
SAUL LYONS.
JOHN SMITH.
ROBERT HEWETSON.

In compliance with the above requisition, a Special Meeting of the Shareholders is called for the purpose therein stated, to be held at the Office of the Company, at twelve o'clock on Friday, the 8th day of March, 1844.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. A. ROBINSON, Secretary.

December 8. 7387

HUNTER RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.—A Dividend of Fifteen Shillings per Share, will be payable to the Shareholders of the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company, at their Offices, in Sussex-street, on and after Thursday, the 15th February.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.

January 30. 1625

AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY. COLLECTOR.

MR. WILLIAM ROWE, having resigned the situation of Collector to this Company, is no longer authorised to receive money on the Company's account.

Mr. Edward Bennett has been appointed Collector, *pro tempore*. He will issue engraved Receipts signed by the Secretary; and no others will be recognised.

By order of the Committee of Works,

R. MANSFIELD, Secretary.

Company's Office, Sydney, 25th January. 1365

SYDNEY COLLEGE.

THE adjourned General Meeting of the Trustees will be held on Saturday, the 10th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in the College Hall, Hyde Park, Sydney.

GEORGE ALLEN, Honorary Secretary.

February 1.

HARMONIC SOCIETY.

A. J. LEVY, Garrick's Head, Pitt-street, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has fitted up a commodious room, which he intends opening as a Harmonic Society on every Monday and Saturday evening, for which he solicits a share of public patronage, and which he will always endeavour to deserve.

The Chair to be taken at eight o'clock precisely, and close at eleven.

A. J. L. having laid in a large stock of Wines and Spirits, which cannot be surpassed by any house in the colony, he can confidently recommend them to his friends and the public. 1697

£400 TO BE LENT AT ten per cent., on Mortgage of Sydney property. Application to be made to

C. H. CHAMBERS.

Office Pitt-street, February 2. 1702

CLOWN HOTEL, PITT STREET.

MR. COPPIN'S LARGE SALOON is open every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Conductor, Mr. S. Phillips,
Pianist, Mr. Phillimore.

Mr. C. most respectfully directs the attention of the public to the following list of charges to his out-door customers.

Bass's strong Burton Ale, 1s. per quart
Light English Ale, 10d. per quart
Best Gin, Brandy, and Whisky, 3s. per pint
Bottled Ale and Porter, 12s. per dozen. 1479

HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA, AND MOXON'S EFFERVESCENT MAGNESIAN APERIENT.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the sale of the above well known and valuable Medicines, begs to acquaint medical men, the trade &c., that he has just received, by the latest arrivals, consignments of the above, which are now on sale at the Rooms of HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY.

SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE.

Lower George street. 1646

PARCHMENT for Memorial Deeds, cut to the scale of the new REGISTRY ACT, to be had by the roll or skin, on very moderate terms, for cash, of

THOMAS TROOD.

Albion Printing Office, King-street. 1526

EX "HAMLET," "ADEN," AND "GENERAL HEWETT."

D. JONES AND CO. respectfully beg to invite the ladies of Sydney and its vicinity to an inspection of their extensive and well-assorted stock received by the above ships, comprising—Silks, satinettes, satins; satin, Chiné satin, and Ottoman shawls; silk, satin, and zephyr scarfs; challis, muslin, and Balzarine dresses; Tuscan and other bonnets; damask table linen, diapers and huckabacks, longcloth and super shirtings, silk and cotton hosiery, fancy ribbons, gloves, and haberdashery: with a great variety of fancy goods of all descriptions. The prices will be found to correspond with the pressure of the times.

D. JONES AND CO.

George-street, January 6. 424

SCOTCH TWILLED SHIRTS AND SHIRTINGS, FROM SCOTLAND DIRECT.

WILLIAM COLEMAN begs to inform his friends, that he has received, ex *Herald*, his first importation of real Scotch Twilled Shirts and Shirting, which he can now offer at reduced prices.

George street, Opposite Peek and Campbell's. 1412

EX *ADEN, HAMLET, ADRASTUS,* AND *GENERAL HEWETT.* TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS AND SETTLERS.

D. JONES AND CO. have received by the above vessels, a large and general assortment of Goods, imported expressly for their country trade, consisting of moleskin trousers and jackets, striped and regatta shirts, blankets, and slop clothing of all descriptions. Also, linen and cotton checks, moleskins, ticks, muslins, prints, calicoes, hosiery, &c, which will be offered at a considerable reduction from former prices.

Five per cent. allowed on all cash purchases.

D. JONES AND CO.

George-street, January 6. 425

TO STOREKEEPERS, SETTLERS, AND OTHERS.

THE Undersigned have on hand a large stock of Slops and other goods, which they offer at very low prices for cash.

Two bales of blue cloth, for the South Sea Island trade, will be sold cheap.

ROBERT BOURNE AND CO.,
1748 37, Pitt-street.

GENUINE WINE & SPIRIT STORES, PHILLIP WARD, PITT-STREET SOUTH.

JAMES WOOD begs to offer to his patrons and the public generally, a choice assortment of the following articles, in prime condition, viz.:—

Brandies, Gin, and Rum, in and out of bond
Ales and Stout, in draught and bottle
Cape and Red Wines, in pipes, half pipes, and quarters
Port and Sherry, in wood and bottled
Maize, Wine Corks, Cigars and White Lead

*** Orders for Coals received as above, or at his wharf. 681

COLONIAL RUM.

THE undersigned have for sale, Rum of superior quality, at any strength. Samples may be inspected at the counting-house, George-street, next door to Messrs. Peek and Co.

FISHER AND CO.

November 6. 6 86

ON SALE,

150 CHESTS superior BLACK TEA, weighing 56 lbs. each, at 19s. per chest. To be had at

RICHARD COWAN AND CO.'S, Commercial Sale Rooms,
1742 No. 6, King street East.

ONE HUNDRED TONS SALT.

BEST CURING SALT, in any quantity, at £3 10s. per ton, (no charge for bags,) at ISAAC SIMMONS'S,
1091 City Mart, George-street.

FINE DAIRY SALT, EX *ELIZABETH*, FROM LIVERPOOL.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, in lots to suit purchasers. Also, Lucerne Seed.

JOHN ALGER,
1610 468, George-street.

NEWCASTLE COAL.

NOTICE.—The price of Coal at the Australian Agricultural Company's Wharf, Miller's Point, has been reduced one penny per bushel, or two shillings and eight-pence per ton of thirty-two bushels.

Price on the Wharf—Eight-pence per bushel.
Delivered between Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, and Campbell-street, Cattle Market—Nine-pence per bushel.
Delivered between Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, and Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills—Ten-pence per bushel.
Outside the above boundary—Eleven-pence per bushel.

All payments to be made before delivery, to Mr. F. Ebsworth, agent for the Australian Agricultural Company, Miller's Point, or Bligh-street, Sydney, at which places only orders are received.

P. P. KING,
Commissioner Australian Agricultural Company.

November 1. 6607

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the price of Coal at the pit's mouth at Newcastle, from and after Monday, the 13th November, will be eleven shillings per ton; the ton containing thirty-two struck bushels.

PHILIP P. KING,
Commissioner for the Australian Agricultural Company.

THE SUPERIOR LARGE EBENEZER COAL.

DELIVERED at any place within the City without extra charge, price 24s. per imperial ton of 2240 lbs., in sixteen bags of 140 lbs. each; on the Wharf, at the Dépôt, Sussex-street, 22s. An allowance by the cargo. Shipping supplied. Orders punctually attended to.

1131 L. E. THRELKELD.

TO CAPTAINS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, on board the *Hamlet*, now lying at Campbell's Wharf, a quantity of Europe Rope and Spunyarn, warranted of the best quality, London-made. Apply on board. 1548

BEST Dingo Creek Cedar, thoroughly seasoned, and newly squared in Sydney, purposely for the London market. Apply to Joseph S. Willis, Church-hill, or to

CAMPBELL STEVENS,
1527 Albion Wharf.

WOOL.

E. BENNETT, Woolbroker, has removed from the Stores in Sussex-street to the extensive Stores lately occupied by F. Ebsworth, Esq., 115, Pitt-street, near the Union Bank where he intends carrying on the woolsorting business as usual; and also making purchases and selling wool on commission, as before.

Sydney, January 4. 219

WOOL.

THE undersigned are Cash buyers of Wool.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,
184 Harrington-street. Church-hill.

TO FARMERS.

THE Undersigned requests Farmers to observe, that he will be ready in February, to commence purchasing good English Barley, in any quantities for CASH.

JAMES WRIGHT,
Australian Brewery, November 27. 7158

BETTER TO BORROW THAN SACRIFICE YOUR PROPERTY.

SMALL SUMS advanced on portable property. Apply to

W. G. MOORE,
Hart's Building, Pitt-street.
1658 References required.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MR. HUGH TAYLOR, Agent for the Proprietors of the *Sydney Morning Herald* Newspaper, begs that the subscribers at Parramatta who do not receive their papers on the day of publication, will please to communicate the same to him.

N.B. H. T. also requests that no person or persons will pay any money to any person on account of the said Newspaper, without receiving a printed receipt on yellow paper, signed "Kemp and Fairfax," as no written receipt will be acknowledged. 1405

SHIP "DAVID SCOTT," 1834.

IF MARGARET PERKINS, daughter of Jane and Jeremiah Perkins, of St. Andrew's parish, in the city of Norwich, Norfolk, England, born 26th June, 1807, and left England for Sydney about the 10th or 12th day of July, 1834, in the ship *David Scott*, at which place she is known to have arrived, will (if alive) communicate with the undersigned, at Hobart Town, she will hear of money matters greatly to her advantage,—he having received a letter from a Mr. Samuel Alexander, who married her sister.

Should it be in the knowledge of any person living in New South Wales of the death of the said Margaret Perkins, and would communicate the same, by letter or otherwise to me, it would be thankfully received; and should the person be able to make an affidavit to that effect, I will pay the necessary expense in forwarding the same to me, or through the editor of the *Herald*.

(Signed) D. W. BUSH.

Direct to Mr. D. W. Bush, Laburnam Cottage, opposite the Theatre, Campbell-street, Hobart Town. 8036

NOTICE is hereby given, that Joshua Frey Josephson, of Enmore, near Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, who has lately served under articles of Clerkship to James Norton, of Sydney, aforesaid, Solicitor, intends to apply on the last day of the ensuing term to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. Dated the 27th day of January, A. D. 1844.

1407 J. F. JOSEPHSON.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, Joseph Yeomans, of Liverpool-street, in the city of Sydney, and colony of New South Wales, formerly serving under articles of clerkship to George Robert Nichols, of Pitt-street, in the same city, gentleman; and afterwards under other articles of clerkship to William George Augustus Fitzhardinge, of King-street, in the same city, gentleman, do intend to apply to the honorable the Supreme Court of New South Wales, on the last day of the first term of this present year, to be admitted an attorney, solicitor, and proctor, of the said Court.—Dated this 25th day of January, A.D. 1844.

1895 JO. YEOMANS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, Andrew Hardie M'Culloch, of Elizabeth-street, in the City of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, at present serving under articles of clerkship to Mr. George Allen, of Elizabeth street, Sydney, aforesaid, Gentleman, one of the Attorneys of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, do intend to apply to their Honours the Judges of the said Court, on the last day of the next term, to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor, of the said Court.

Dated this twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

1576 A. H. M'CULLOCH.

MONEY WANTED.

ONE Thousand Pounds required on Mortgage of five hundred acres of Land, and a Steam Flour Mill, adjoining the Town of Liverpool, worth Five Hundred Pounds a year.

The security is excellent.

Reference to be made to

CHARLES H. CHAMBERS.

Office, Pitt street, Sydney, January 31. 1603

WANTED, a Governess, to instruct three young ladies. Apply to Mr. J. M. Davies, at Mr. Collins's, Dixon-street.

Also, a Laundress wanted. 1688

WANTED—A Good Cook. Apply to Captain O'Connell, Brigade Office, Barracks 1726

WANTED, a female Cook, who can be well recommended, and understands her duty. Apply to Mrs. Saul Lyons, Pitt-street. 1651

WANTED, a person competent to boil down sheep, and pack tallow for the English market. Also, a Fellmonger. For address apply at the *Herald* Office. 1706

TWO POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from Mr. Everingham's Paddock, Portland Head, on the night of the 22nd January last, a heavy draught bay mare, about 15½ hands high, a white stripe down the face, five years old, and branded RG on the near shoulder, with a chestnut foal at her foot. Also, a draught bay horse, not branded, 16 hands high, near hind fetlock white, seven years old.

Any person giving the necessary information for their recovery, will receive the above reward on application to either Mr. Everingham, Portland Head; Mr. Thomas Chaseling, Pitt Town; or Robert Gillespie, Sydney.

Sydney, February 2. 1714

TO LET, in the best situation in the City, and suitable for an Office, a large front Room, in George-street, to which there is a private entrance. Rent moderate. For address apply, if by letter post-paid, to W. A., *Herald* Office. 1388

LYONS' TERRACE, HYDE PARK.

TO LET, the House recently occupied by Thomas Icely, Esq., M. C. Apply to

SAMUEL LYONS,
152 George-street and Charlotte-place.

HOUSE TO LET, at Woolloomooloo, adjoining the house of Thomas Barker, Esq., consisting of four rooms, kitchen and servant's room, with a well of water and garden enclosed. For particulars apply to Mr. J. B. Jones, Livery Stables, York-street, Sydney.

TO LET, (rent £80 per annum,) the House lately occupied by W. H. Moore, Esq., pleasantly situated on the Surry Hills; the house contains nine rooms, with large kitchen and servants' room, coach-house, and stabling; with a large paddock sufficient to keep a cow, and a never-failing supply of pure water. Apply to the proprietor,

J. BLUCK,
1034 Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

TO BE LET,

BY MR. ANDREW NASH, of the Woolpack Inn, Parramatta, six or eight thousand sheep, on halves of wool and increase; the same to be delivered to approved persons in the neighbourhood of Lake Bathurst, in March next. Application to be made personally, or by letter post-paid. 1404

FARM TO LET

TO LET, at Merriga, Lake Bathurst, that beautiful improved farm, known as Dr. Sherwin's Lake Bathurst Estate, it contains one thousand five hundred acres, out of which there are three hundred acres of the finest description of cultivation land cleared and stumped, there is a Cottage, good Barn, &c., and the estate is very expensively fenced, besides having the advantage of a large Government run; it is bounded by Merriga Creek, consequently has a never-failing supply of water in the driest seasons. The above is well adapted for a Dairy upon a large scale, or a cattle station, and will be let for a term of years if required. Apply to Mr. Thomas Jessett, near the *Herald* Office, or

J. L. TRITTON,
1750 Merriga.

TO LET, with immediate possession, in the best situation in the township of Goulburn, a blacksmith's shop, in full trade, with all the necessary tools, and a dwelling house adjoining. Application to be made, if by letter, post paid, to

743 N. MANDELSON, Goulburn.

SALES BY AUCTION.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES. IN EQUITY. IN THE MATTER OF JANE ANN INCH, A LUNATIC.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY LET, by Auction, on Building Leases, in lots, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in Equity, made in the matter of Jane Ann Inch, a lunatic, with the approbation of Samuel Frederick Milford, Esquire, a Master in Equity of the said Court, at the Royal Hotel, Sydney, on Thursday, the 15th day of February instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, certain Freehold Premises, situate in Pitt street and Castlereagh-street. Particulars may be had gratis, at the office of the said Master, and at the office of Randolph John Want, Solicitor, Pitt-street, Sydney, Dated this 1st day of February, 1844

SAMUEL FREDERICK MILFORD.
Master in Equity. 1657

LADIES' AND GENT'S BOOTS AND SHOES, CLOGS, PATTENS, WHIPS, SADDLERY, SKINS, TEA, &c.

WILLIAMS AND SMITH will Sell by Auction, at their Rooms, George-street, nearly opposite the Post Office, THIS DAY, the 5th instant, at Eleven o'clock,

Four trunks ladies' kid, leather, and lasting shoes
Two ditto clogs and pattens
Two ditto Wellington boots
One ditto gent's shoes
Twenty dozen four-horse coach whips
Ten dozen gig whips
Ten dozen jockey whips
Sixteen superior hogs-skin saddles
Two dozen horse nets
Twenty dozen ditto brushes
Twenty dozen spurs
Eleven sets gig harness
Twenty single and double bridles
Fifty dozen basil skins.

AFTER WHICH,

Fifty chests kysonskin tea
One hundred and fifty bags good ration tea
Sixteen tins cabinet varnish
Fifteen boxes snuff
Two casks colonial butter
Two dozen yellow roan skins
Twelve pit saws
Ten kegs gunpowder.
And a great variety of other articles.

Terms at sale. 1744

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF B. A. PHILLIPS,

Publican, George-street, Sydney, opposite Jamison-street.

MR. BLACKMAN has been instructed by the Trustees of the above Insolvent Estate, to sell by public auction, upon the premises, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, 1844, at 11 o'clock precisely, the following effects:

License and good-will
Lease
Bar fixtures, and
Household furniture.

W. S. DELOITTE, } Trustees.
C. YOUNGER, }

Terms, at sale. 1676

BLOCK TIN.

HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, the 5th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Block Tin.

Terms, cash. 1723

EIGHT-DAY CLOCKS, TIME-PIECES, AND ILLUMINATING CLOCKS.

TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.

HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY will sell by auction, at their rooms, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, the 5th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

One eight day striking Clock
One ditto ditto Time-piece
Two Illuminating Clocks.

Terms—Cash. 1736

CHINA CRAPE SHAWLS, PONGEE HANDKERCHIEFS, AND GRASS CLOTHS,

HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY will sell by Auction, THIS DAY, the 5th February, at their Rooms Lower George-street, at eleven o'clock precisely,

One case China crape shawls, assorted colours
One ditto ditto Pongee handkerchiefs, ditto
One ditto brown and bleached grass cloths
One ditto India bandannas
One ditto ditto corahs

Terms, Cash. 1722

TO LINENDRAPERS, GENERAL DEALERS, AND OTHERS,

HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY will sell by Auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, the 5th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

One case 5-4 bleached sheeting calico
One ditto 8 4 ditto ditto
One ditto small pattern prints
One bale regatta shirts
One case superfine blue cloth jackets
One bale grey twist
One ditto gambroons
One case white linen drill
One bale stout linen tick
One case stout moleskin jackets
One ditto printed jeans
One ditto striped Guernsey frocks
Tarpaulin canvas
9-4 Blankets
8 4 Ditto
Cotton handkerchiefs
Assorted slops
With a great variety of articles too numerous to particularize.

Terms, Cash, 1721

REAL SCHIEDAM GIN.

HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George street, THIS DAY, the 5th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

One hundred cases real Schiedam, in stone bottles, in bond.

ALSO,

A few cases, duty paid.

H. and D. beg to call the attention of Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and private purchasers to the above, it being decidedly the best article of the kind in the market.

Terms, cash. 1723

EIGHT CRATES EARTHENWARE, BY AUCTION, ON MONDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY.

MR. CARFRAE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of Australasia, THIS DAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Eight crates Earthenware, consisting of,—
Table services, blue, green, and brown
Breakfast and tea sets
Sixty dozen blue soup plates, willow pattern
Fifty five dozen brown printed plates
Muffins, flat dishes, pickles
Soup and sauce tureens, complete
Cover dishes, oval bakers, fish drainers
Dresden and rustic jugs
Iron stone toilet ware, complete
Blue and japan punch bowls
Blue chambers, ewers, and basins
Salts, mustards, peppers, &c.

ALSO,

One crate ornaments, various.

Terms, cash. 1673

PUBLIC NOTICE.

No Entry having been passed at the Custom House for the goods shipped on board the *Bucephalus*, Captain Small, by or on account of Theodore Gumbrecht or Grumbrecht, London, or claimed by him or the consignees, notice is hereby again given, that the entry will be passed, the goods landed, and sold by public auction, to pay freight and other charges on the same, of which notice is now given to all concerned.

Ship *Bucephalus*, Flour Company's Wharf, February 1.

BAR-IRON, STEEL, CART-BOXES, &c. &c., EX *BUCEPHALUS*, FROM LONDON.

TO BE SOLD ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, TO PAY FREIGHT AND OTHER CHARGES THEREON.

MR. CARFRAE will sell by public auction, in terms of the above notice, at the Flour Company's Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of February current, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

The following goods, viz.:—
3913 bars iron, assorted
60 bundles ditto
70 ditto rod ditto
200 ditto nail rod
10 ditto steel
5 ditto ditto
165 cart boxes
50 kegs nails
400 bundles iron hoops
19 rolls lead
16 kegs shot
4 tierces lead
60 boxes tin plates.

Terms at sale.

TO PUBLICANS AND OTHERS.

MR CARFRAE will sell by public auction, at the Flour Company's Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th February current, at Twelve o'clock,

The following goods, ex *Bucephalus*,
34 casks Allsop's pale ale, 3 dozen each
12 hogsheads ale, Gaskell and Downes
8 ditto porter, ditto ditto
3 casks jams and jellies
1 case herring paste
8 casks blacking, 66 dozen
20 hogsheads whiting
100 gallons very old Campbelltown whiskey
3 casks tobacco
10 cases improved hair felt.

Terms at sale. 16

LOOKING GLASSES, PLATE GLASS SLIPS, QUILLS, PENCILS, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will Sell by Auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, the 5th February,

BB, 8 under, § 11.

One case Looking Glasses, damaged, ex *General Hewitt*, Captain Hart.

(On account of whom it may concern.)

AFTER WHICH,

Two cases, about two hundred and four feet, small Slips Plate Glass
One case, containing three thousand Quills, seventy-two dozen coloured Chalk and Black Lead Pencils, and thirty boxes Steel Pens, with holders.

Terms at sale 1713

5250 SHEEP FOR SALE. IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF HUGHES AND HOSKING.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on MONDAY, the 12th February, at eleven o'clock,

Five thousand two hundred and fifty sheep, more or less, consisting of about—
2908 ewes
780 wethers
129 rams
and the rest lambs; all depasturing at Abbey Green, Patrick Plains, within four miles of Singleton.

☞ Mr. Wilson, overseer of the station, will show the sheep, and answer any enquiries; and all particulars may be obtained by applying (if by letter, post-paid) to Mr. Gilbert Marjoribanks, Accountant to the Estate, at the office of the Trustees, Pitt street.

Terms at sale.

WILLIAM DAWES, }
A. B. SMITH, } Trustees.
JOHN WALKER, }
1561 ROBERT HOW, }

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF RICHARD DAWSON,

IRON FOUNDER, LOWER GEORGE STREET.

By order of the Trustees.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, on the premises, Lower George-street, opposite the old Gaol, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 6th and 7th February, at eleven o'clock precisely each day,

All the STOCK-IN-TRADE of the above-named insolvent, consisting of—

Machinery, blacksmiths and founders' tools, turning lathes, steam engines and boilers, slate furniture, anchors and chains, ironmongery, tinware, ship bells, winches, wool presses, pots for boiling down sheep, beef-salting machine, cedar and pine in logs and boards.

ALSO,

Horses, gigs, carts, and harness.

Terms at sale.

Catalogues are in preparation, and may be had at the Mart of the Auctioneer.

T. C. BREILLAT,
A. B. SMITH,
1537 Trustees.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE. 5,120 ACRES, PARISH OF KANGERONG,

COUNTY UNNAMED.

A Grant by Purchase to Hugh Jamieson, and a Special Survey.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION BY

MR. SAMUEL LYONS, at his Mart, George-street and Charlotte-place, on THURSDAY, 8th February, 1844, at Twelve o'clock precisely.

DESCRIPTION.

As per Deed of Grant, under the hand and seal of his Excellency Sir George Gipps, dated 18th day of October, 1841.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement five thousand one hundred and twenty acres, be the same more or less, situated in the county (unnamed), and parish of Kangerong, near Mount Martha: bounded on the west by Port Phillip Bay; on the north by a line about ten chains, south of Mount Martha, bearing east three hundred and twenty-eight chains seventy-five links; on the east by a line bearing south one hundred and sixty chains; and on the south by a line bearing west three hundred and sixty-nine chains seventy-five links: being the land advertised as Lot 6 in the Government Notice dated 8th June, 1841.

A Cottage has been erected on the estate, and other improvements have been made thereon.

Terms at sale. 756

TO DRAPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, THIS DAY, the 5th of February, at ten o'clock precisely,

One case Aberdeen dowlas
One ditto Derby ditto
One bale regatta shirts
One case striped regatta shirtings
Two bales super white calicoes
Two ditto unbleached
One case 54 inch white sheeting
One ditto 64 inch ditto
One ditto white rolled jaconets
One ditto white moleskins
One ditto white checked muslins
One ditto brown and fancy parasols
Two ditto 100 yards and 200 yards white reel cotton
One ditto brown and white drills
One ditto small pattern prints
One ditto Hoyle's ditto
One ditto 6 and 8 black silk doubles
Two ditto 6-4 coloured merinos
One ditto Scotch cambric handkerchiefs
One bale duck trousers
One case rich printed silk corahs, &c., &c.

AFTER WHICH,

A few hams and sides of bacon, in good condition. 1747

SHEEP, CATTLE, AND HORSES BY AUCTION,

AT THE VILLAGE OF PICTON, NEAR STONEQUARRY.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF THOMAS INGLIS,

OF CRAIGEND,

By order of the Trustees.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, has been favoured with instructions from the Trustees to sell, on FRIDAY, the 9th February, at eleven o'clock, at the village of Picton,

All the live stock, farming implements, &c., of the above estate, called CRAIGEND, consisting of—

One thousand six hundred sheep, exclusive of lambs; running at Burragorang, with hurdles &c.
Fifty head of cattle, including
Choice milch cows
Working bullocks
Horses and ponies
Pigs and poultry
Carts, drays, ploughs, harness, &c.
One phaeton and harness
Saddles, bridles
Growing crops of maize, &c.

Mr. Inglis has been proverbial as one of the best judges of stock in the district, which the Auctioneer has no doubt will be testified by the selection now offered for sale.

Terms, cash.

The City Auctioneer will be glad to effect any sales by auction after the above sale, at the same place, or within a few miles of it, should any gentleman favour him with orders for the same. 1466

TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.

200 FAT BULLOCKS, AT PICTON VILLAGE.

W. H. CHAPMAN will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, February 9th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, immediately after the sale of Mr. Inglis's stock, &c.,

Two hundred fat bullocks, in the following order:—

Ten, or more, in lots—the first purchaser to have the pick out of a paddock of 200, and so on for each purchaser.

Terms—Cash. 1467

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.

For London, on Saturday last, the barque *Cuba*, Captain Jeyes, with colonial produce, &c. Passengers—Captain A. Grant, (late of 61st Regiment), Mrs. Grant, and three sons, Miss M. Hay, Miss J. Hay, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and child, and Dr. Caldwell, R.N.

For London, yesterday, the barque *Ocean*, Captain Ward, with colonial produce, &c. Passengers—Mr. J. Wroe, Mr. M. Blanchard, Mr. T. Robinson, Mr. Hall, Mrs. Ward, son, and servant, Dr. Caldwell, R.N., Mrs. Aubrey, Mrs. and Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, and two children, Mr. R. Murton, Mr. R. Cobden, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman and six children, Mr. and Mrs. T. Beech, Miss A. M'Kellar, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bell and five children, Mr. Smith, Mr. A. Thomas, Mr. R. Gobden, Mr. and Mrs. Rayner, Mr. and Mrs. Caddington and two children, Messrs. G. and J. Anderson, Mr. J. Herbert, Mr. M. Tigue, Mr. and Mrs. Dodd and three children, Dr. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Purley and child, Mrs. Alexander and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Primrose, Messrs. Bearn, Clancy, Horner, Rootsey, Shaw, Vance, Stilton, Hazell, Sturgess, Gunn, Newton, Greig, Whaitman, Cole, Drysdale, and Madamoiselle Lavisure.

For New Zealand, the same day, the brig *Calypso*, Captain Harrold, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. W. H. Dumbleton, and Mr. J. Murray.

For London, the same day, the barque *Sarah Scott*, Captain Black, with colonial produce, &c. Passenger—Mr. Ffarmer.

For Norfolk Island and Hobart Town, the same day, the barque *Duke of Richmond*, Captain Clarke, with stores, &c. Passengers—Brevet Major M'Pherson, Lieut. Elliott, Ensign Reilly, Assistant-Surgeon Smith, 99th Regiment, and Lieut. Hamilton, Royal Engineers, 78 rank and file of 99th Regiment, 20 women, 30 children, and 50 convicts.

For Launceston, the same day, the schooner *Mary Ann*, Captain Brown, with a general cargo. Passengers—Messrs. W. and T. Amner, and Mr. J. Tregurtha.

For the South Sea Islands, the same day, the cutter *Rover's Bride*, Captain Crew, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. R. Stevens and Mr. H. Willhouse.

For Port Nicholson, the same day, the schooner *Wanderer*, Captain Burns, with a general cargo. Passengers—Mr. J. Price, Mr. Jones, and Mr. King.

For Port Phillip, the same day, the brig *Christina*, Captain Pearce, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. Wright, and Mr. and Mrs. Marrow.

CLEARANCE.

For Launceston, the cutter *Resolution*, Captain M'Veigh, with cedar. Passenger—Mr. Marmaduke Tayrard.

COASTERS INWARDS.

February 3.—*Sophia Jane*, steamer, 156, Stericker, from Wollongong, with wool, wheat, and potatoes.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

February 3—*Ruth*, 12, M'Dermott, for Newcastle, with sundries; *Emma*, 22, Johnson, for Wollongong, with sundries; *Stranger*, 27, Miller, for Wollongong, with sundries; *Sophia Jane*, steamer, 156, Stericker, for Wollongong, with sundries; *Harriett*, 30, Evans, for Broulee, in ballast; *Mary Ann*, 15, Lawson, for the Hunter, with sundries; *Nautilus*, 40, Tait, for the Richmond, with sundries; *Maitland*, steamer, 103, Parsons, for Port Macquarie, with sundries; *Paterson*, 49, Gibson, for the Richmond, with sundries; *Brothers*, 29, Campbell, for Newcastle, in ballast.

EXPORTS.

February 3.—*Rover's Bride*, cutter, 49 tons, Crew, master, for the South Sea Islands: 6 bales tobacco, 4 hampers glass.

February 3.—*Resolution*, cutter, 49 tons, M'Veigh, master, for Launceston: 99 logs cedar.

February 3.—*Christina*, brig, 126 tons, Pearce, master, for Port Phillip: 50 boxes tea, 1 case woollen, 1 case saddlery, 1018 bags sugar, 35 chests tea, 10 casks refined sugar, 133 bags sugar, 515 bags flour, 2 kegs tobacco, 2 bales blankets, 4 cans turpentine, 1 cask corrosive sublimate, 62 weights, 1 beam and scales, 20 iron pots, 1 bundle shovels, 3 boxes pipes, 20 chests tea, 5 bales gunny bags, 1 package ironmongery, 2 bales and ten packages merchandise, 3 kegs nails, 1 bale lamp cotton, 1 box apparel, 2 bales cotton, 1 chest and 2 trunks apparel, 1 hogshead malt, 117 bars iron.

February 3.—*Mary Ann*, schooner, 51 tons, Brown, master, for Launceston: 1 case cigars, 45 cases wine, 2 casks hair, 2 bales bags, 3 cases slops, 7 bags bags, 23 cedar boards, 16 tierces tobacco, 322 bags sugar.

February 3.—*Wanderer*, schooner, 131 tons, Burns, master, for Port Nicholson: 25 tierces beef, 8 tierces pork, 80 bags flour, 16 bags maize, 2 tons hoop iron, 1 case slops, 2 chests tea, 8 casks sugar, 2 coils whale line, 4 boxes soap, 60 tons shooks, 4 cases wine, 3 casks bottled beer, 1 bag coffee, 2 kegs nails, 2 grindstones, 1 can paint oil, 13 ash oars, 2 cases Manila rope, 2 kegs tobacco, 6 boxes arrowroot, 4 boxes and 2 bales slops, 18 half-chests tea, 20 hogsheads brandy, 14 cases port wine, 4 chests tea, 45 barrels pork, 4 cases champagne, 2 casks fruits, 17 kegs tobacco, 8 cases 2 bales slops, 38 bags sugar, 21 hogsheads porter, 5 hogsheads ale, 63 bags flour.

February 3.—*Calypso*, brig, Harrold, master, for New Zealand: 80 barrels pork, 200 sacks flour, 20 hogsheads porter, 27 hogsheads brandy, 5 hogsheads 5 barrels Geneva, 10 hogsheads rum, 37 kegs tobacco, 10 cases champagne, 44 cases Geneva, 12 cases sweet gin, 5 cases hollands, 6 cases cognac Brandy, 14 cases cigars, 4 barrels and 1 half-barrel snuff, 14 bags Patna rice, 5 cases port and 5 cases sherry wine, 3 cases shrub, 4 bales bacon, 16 casks ale, 6 casks stout, 13 tierces beef, 9 cases cheese, 2 barrels and 3 quarter-casks vinegar, 127 bags Manila sugar, 13 chests and 14 half-chests hysonskin tea, 156 bushels maize, 291 bushels bran, 10 cases mould candles, 14 barrels oranges, 1 barrel lemons, 5 sacks oats, 5 hogsheads porter, 5 kegs tobacco, 1 rope-yarn mill, 4 cases stationery, 50 bags Liverpool salt, 3 cases woollens, 1 case glass, and 3 half-chests tea.

The *Templar*, from Sydney, arrived at Calcutta August 8th.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

February.		Sun, rises	Sun, sets.	High water, morn	High water, even.
5	MONDAY	5 15	6 45	10 6	10 30

Last Quarter, Feb. 11, 26 m. past 3, afternoon.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Lines on the Anniversary *are not good enough for publication.*

X. P. S. *may go to—another paper.*

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, Monday, February 5,

Will be presented, for the first time in this colony, a Scottish Drama, in two acts, entitled, CHARLES STUART AND THE ROSE OF ALVEY; or, the BATTLE OF CULLODEN. "Rapture dwelling in my breast," from the Maid of Artois, by Mrs. Bushelle. To conclude with the laughable farce of THE IRISHMAN IN LONDON. Murtoch Delaney, by Mr. Simmons.

Vivat Regina. MR. J. LAZAR, Manager.

CLARENCE RIVER.

THE Subscribers to this Journal at Clarence River are informed, that Mr. Henry Alderson has been appointed agent. All persons indebted to the proprietors of the *Sydney Morning Herald* in this place are requested to pay the amount of their respective accounts to Mr. H. Alderson, he having the receipts printed on yellow paper, and bearing the signature of KEMP AND FAIRFAX.

January 26. 1466

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1844.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

PORT PHILLIP.

The usual files of Melbourne papers came to hand by the overland mail. The Captain of the *Platina* was sentenced to pay a fine of £30 for neglecting to deliver a mail containing six hundred letters. The full amount of the penalty to which the Captain had rendered himself liable, was £1400; but as it appeared that the really guilty party was one of the officers who had absconded, the information only charged the detention of thirty letters, to which the Captain pleaded guilty, and the Bench imposed the lowest penalty.

We mentioned last week, that a memorial had been presented to the Superintendent respecting the proposed overland mail from Melbourne to Portland; at the request of some of the memorialists we publish the document:—

To his Honor C. J. La Trobe, Esq., Superintendent of Port Phillip.

Sir,—We, the undersigned stockholders and occupiers of land in the districts of Bunninyong, the Pyrenees, the Hopkins River, and the Grange Burn, all lying between Melbourne and Portland, have learned with regret that his Excellency the Governor has declined to sanction the overland mail to Portland, and the consequent establishment of Post Offices along this line of road, (similar to those now established along the Sydney Road, and which have been found to work so efficiently for the public good) although tenders at reasonable rates have been submitted to his Excellency, and although the sum voted by the Legislative Council for this service would cover the expenditure.

We beg leave to bring under his Excellency's notice, that each of the districts mentioned are closely populated under occupation licenses from the Government, by proprietors of stock to a very considerable extent, not only in these immediate districts but on stations issuing from them.

We need hardly remind his Excellency how essential to the interests of every stockholder, and to the advancement of the country generally, under every principle of policy, and whether for private interests or for the service of Government, must be a regular and certain means of communication between the country districts and Melbourne, which is their capital.

Without this the settler's stock remains but a dead article upon his hands, or he is forced to send it to market upon a vague speculation as to its value, being uninformed of the state of the markets, and the merchant, without the means of communicating this information.

We earnestly hope, therefore that your Honor will be good enough to lay this our memorial before his Excellency, backed by the influence of your own recommendation, and such information as may be necessary from the Postmaster here, and we trust the Governor will then be pleased to allow of the overland mail between Melbourne and Portland.

We have the honour to be, &c.

Melbourne, 9th January, 1844.

Our correspondents also complain that by the overland mail, they only receive the last day's paper, whereas they had reason to believe that when a two-horse vehicle was placed on the road, the whole of their papers would be so forwarded: we are requested to draw the attention of the authorities to this as a most inconvenient arrangement.

Sheep boiling is being carried on in various parts of the district with considerable spirit. The quantity of tallow produced must be very great.

Columns upon columns of the papers before us are filled with the Report of the proceedings against Mr. Kerr, who has been libelling a drunken little scamp named Carrington. We are surprised that our contemporaries should waste their space about such a matter.

BUSHRANGING.

We regret to find that the country, in the neighbourhood of Yass is infested with a party of daring ruffians, who have been committing a great number of depredations. Within a very short time these men robbed Simpson's stores, at Burrowa; Walton's stores, at Burrowa; the Yass mail twice; Mr. R. Johnstone's station twice; and a store in Yass, the name of the owner of which we cannot recollect. This district of country is well supplied with police: there is a party of the border police within a few miles of Walton's stores, a party of mounted police at Yass, and a similar party at Queanbeyan. We do not like to throw blame on the police, unless there is positive proof of neglect of duty; but we do think that if these three parties had done their duty, these lawless men, if not captured, would have been driven out of the district. There is an opinion that the police will not exert themselves to capture bushrangers, unless there is a reward for them, unless they are what is technically called "worth something;" and we must admit that the facts above stated give some countenance to the idea.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

Saturday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of Vernon Charles Wilson: N. Bushby, £39 0s. 2d.; P. J. Kelly, £24 11s. 3d.

In the estate of John Solomon, a second meeting: A. Polack, £277 0s 6d.; the Bank of Australasia, £128 2s. 3d.; A. B. Smith and Co., £84 4s. 5d.; the Gas Company, £24; J. Houston, £25; the estate of Willis, Sandeman, and Co., £7 18s. A. Polack was afterwards elected trustee.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

Peek and Campbell, a third meeting, at ten o'clock.

Thomas Waters, a second meeting, at half-past ten.

Thomas Noakes Fisher, a second meeting, at half-past eleven.

The Trustees of the estate of Duke and Curtis, a second meeting, at two.

George Coke, a third meeting, at half-past two.

George Spottiswood Le Breton, a special meeting, at three.

MEETINGS FOR TO-MORROW.

R. and T. Coveny, a special meeting, at ten.

J. J. Peacock, a third meeting, at half past ten o'clock.

William Samuell, a second meeting, at eleven.

Archibald Campbell, a third meeting, at twelve.

John Hosking, a third meeting, at half past one.

Prosper De Mestre, a special meeting, at two.

NEW INSOLVENTS.

The following estates were sequestrated on Saturday:—

John Mackay, of Dungog, county of Durham, settler: Debts, £899 0s. 6d. Assets—personal property, £333 10s.; outstanding debts, £19 13s. 8d. Balance deficiency, £544 16s. 10d.

Alfred Reynolds Huntley, late of the firm of Huntley and Edwards, of Pitt-street, Sydney, chemists:—Debts, £1431 12s. 9d. Assets—personal property, £30. Balance deficiency, £1401 12s. 9d.

William Rowe, of the Glebe, near Sydney, writing clerk:—Debts, £288 19s. 11s. Assets—landed property, £70; personal property, £13 17s. 6d. Balance deficiency, £205 2s. 5d.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

The following is a list of all the meetings fixed up to this date inclusive, in which the numerals represent the number of the meeting: ad. denotes adjourned, sp. special, and s. single.

February—Monday, 5.—Peek and Campbell, 3; Thomas Waters, 2; Thomas Noakes Fisher, 2; the Trustees of Duke and Curtis, 2; George Coke, 3; George Spottiswoode Le Breton, sp.

Tuesday, 6.—R. and J. Coveny, sp.; J. J. Peacock, 3; William Samuell, 2; Archibald Campbell, 3; John Hosking, 3; P. De Mestre, sp.

Wednesday, 7.—Jane Emily Davis, s.; Harriet Nixon, s.; Thomas Fennell, s.; Samuel Solomon, s.; E. W. Rudder, ad. sp.

Thursday, 8.—Henry Moore, s.; James Beck; Hugh John Craddock, s.; Robert Law Scrutton, s.; R. A. Munigan, ad. 2.

Friday, 9.—John Spearks, s.; David Lewis Levy, s.; Robert Lorn Pattison, s.; William Lumley, 2; Richard Lamb, ad. 2.

Saturday, 10.—John Ridge, 2; William Oldrey, 2; A. B. Spark, sp.; Robert Cruden Gordon, sp.

Monday, 12.—Wm. Wade, 1; H. T. Sheldon, ad. sp.; Janet Templeton, 1; Henry Pelerin Dutton, 1; John Mackay, 1.

Thursday, 15.—John Belisario, sp.; Janet Templeton, 2.

Friday, 16.—Thomas Inches, 3.

Saturday, 17.—Morgan Carroll, s.; Alfred Reynolds Huntley, s.: Wm. Rowe, s.

Monday, 19.—Wm. Wade, 2; Henry Pelerin Dutton, 2; John Mackay, 2.

Tuesday, 20.—John Johnson, s.; Edward Bailey, s.; Christopher Lawson, s.; Charles Browne, s.; Joseph Jones, s.

Thursday, 29.—William Farquharson, at Maitland, s.

March—Friday, 1—Hughes and Hosking, ad. 2; Henry Terry Sheldon, sp.

Tuesday, 5.—Barnard A. Phillips, 3.

Wednesday, 6.—Walter Rotton, sp.

Saturday, 9.—J. J. Moore, sp.

Tuesday, 12.—Henry Gain, sp.

CITY COUNCIL.

A Meeting of the City Council will be holden at the Town Hall, this afternoon, at three o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. To receive such Memorials and Petitions as may be presented.
2. To receive Reports from the Chairmen of the various Committees.
3. To proceed with the business still standing over, of which notice has already been given.
4. To consider the Report of the By-Laws Committee, dated 22nd January instant, on the Standing Regulation of the City Council, referred to them for correction.
5. To consider the Report of the Committee appointed to treat as to the purchase of the Fire Engines belonging to the Mutual Insurance Association.
6. To consider the Report of the Water Committee, dated 22nd January instant, as to laying on water from the main pipes to the houses of the citizens, licenses to plumbers, and reducing the rate of supplying water to the shipping.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

By Alderman Macdermott—

7. That a petition be presented by this Council to His Excellency the Governor, and to the Legislative Council, praying that the *fees* chargeable in the Police Office, the *fines, penalties*, or *forfeitures*, levied under the jurisdiction of the Police Bench, excepting such as are received under any Act relating to the Customs, Excise, and Post Office, or to Trade or Navigation, or any Branch of Her Majesty's Revenue, and the *Licenses* for Auctioneers and Publicans, for Stage Coaches, and City Conveyances, for Carters and Porters, Hawkers and Pedlars, &c., may be granted to the Corporation of Sydney, in aid of the Police Fund, on and after the 1st day of August next.

SYDNEY DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Saturday, February 3.

Present, the Warden, Councillors Wilford, Holt, R. Johnstone, Bourne, Wilson, Kemble, Carr, and D. Jones.

THE ASSESSMENT.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read by the Secretary,

The Warden laid before the Council a By-law for regulating the proposed assessment upon district property, which after some discussion was adopted in the following form:

A By-law for assessing certain Property within the District of Sydney, for Purposes therein specified.

Whereas, by an Act of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act for the Government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land," it was amongst other things enacted, that it should be lawful for the Governor of the said colony of New South Wales, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the said colony, to incorporate the inhabitants of every county within the said colony, or of such parts of counties or other divisions as to him should seem fit, and to establish a Council in every such District for the local government thereof.

And whereas by Letters Patent under the hand of Sir George Gipps, the Governor for the time being of the said colony, and under the Great Seal of the said colony, bearing date the *twenty-fourth* day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-three, the District of Sydney was so incorporated as aforesaid, and a District Council therein established under the provisions of the said recited Act.

And whereas it was by the said recited Act further enacted that it should be lawful for each of the said Councils in the said Districts, respectively, to make Orders and By-laws for the following amongst other purposes—that is to say, "For raising, assessing, levying, and appropriating, such moneys as shall be required for the purpose of carrying into effect all or any of the objects for which the said District Councils shall be empowered to make Orders and By-laws; which moneys shall be raised either by means of tolls to be paid in respect of any public work within the District, or by means of rates and assessments to be assessed and levied on real or personal property, or both, or in respect of such property upon the owners and occupiers thereof."

And whereas it is expedient, with a view to the assessing and levying of a rate within the District of Sydney, for objects to be hereafter determined by the District Council thereof, that an accurate valuation be forthwith made in such manner, and of such property within the said District as the said Council shall direct.

Be it therefore ordered and declared by the said District Council of Sydney, in Council assembled:—

I. That for each of the subdivisions of the District contained in the schedule to this By-law annexed (marked A.) two persons properly qualified, be appointed by the Council, and authorised, in company with the Surveyor for the District, to make from actual inspection, a correct and faithful estimate of the value of all property of the description hereinafter specified, situated within the subdivision of the District for which they shall be respectively appointed.

II. That such valuation be confined to Freehold and Leasehold property, that the value of such property as affected by improvement, or beneficial occupation be considered by the persons so appointed as aforesaid, and the property assessed accordingly, and that waste lands as hereinafter described, be rated at a uniform rate of three-pence per acre per annum.

III. That all lands not fenced in nor profitably occupied shall be considered waste lands, within the meaning of this By-law.

IV. That the persons so appointed to assess be required within eight days after having completed the valuation of their respective subdivisions, to furnish a certified copy of such valuation to the Secretary, who shall submit the same to the Council for their approval or otherwise, at their then next meeting; and after the same shall have been approved by the Council, shall, within fourteen days thereafter, cause a copy thereof to be exhibited on the Church doors or such other public places, within the subdivision of the district, as the Council may direct.

V. That parties who may consider themselves aggrieved, may appeal to the Council at any time within three weeks after such publication of the assessment lists; and the Council shall thereafter appoint a day, of which ten days' previous notice shall be given in the *New South Wales Government Gazette*, for hearing parties and determining such appeal.

VI. That the valuation, when completed and revised, be taken as the basis of all assessments that may be made by the Council for the period of three years from the passing of this By-law, provided however, the Council may at any time order a new valuation in such particular cases as circumstances may render necessary. But such new valuation shall in every case be regulated not by the actual value of the particular property at the time, but by its value compared with that of similar property in the district, as determined by the valuation now to be made under and by virtue of the authority contained in this By-law.

(A.)

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

Sub-division of the District for the purpose of Assessment.

1. Parishes of Alexandria and Botany.
2. Parishes of Petersham, and part of Concord.
3. Parishes of St. George, and part of Bankstown.
4. Parish of Willoughby.
5. Parishes of Broken Bay, Narrabeen, Manly Cove, and Gordon.

The principal subject of discussion on the above By-law, was the amount of tax which ought to be imposed upon waste lands, and Mr. Holt objected altogether to the principle of taxing this description of property. This question, however, having been already decided, the only point which remained was to fix upon the amount of the tax, and Mr. Kemble moved that the rate might be three-pence per acre, which motion was seconded by Mr. Cave. Upon this proposition, an amendment was moved by Mr. Wilson, and seconded by Mr. Holt, to the effect that the rate might be one penny per acre only. The first proposition, however, was finally adopted by the casting vote of the Warden.

The Warden was requested by the Council to forward the above By-law to the Colonial Secretary, for the approbation of His Excellency the Governor.

POWER OF APPOINTING A CHAIRMAN.

The Warden laid before the Council a Report of the By-law Committee, relative to the power of the Council of appointing a Chairman in the absence of the Warden, by which Report it was stated that the Council was not at present empowered to elect any such presiding officer, the positive declaration in the Charter being, that the Warden was to preside at all their meetings. It was recommended therefore that His Excellency the Governor might be communicated with upon this subject.

After some conversation upon the above matter, it was determined that the recommendation of the Report should be adopted.

The Council then adjourned until half-past three p.m. on Thursday, the 15th instant.

Court of Requests.—This Court will commence its sittings to-day, with a list of nearly 960 new cases.

Parochial Meeting.—A report of an interesting meeting, held in the Grammar School, Phillip-street, on Friday evening, will be found in the fourth page of this morning's *Herald*.

The *Thistle* was later than usual in getting into harbour on Saturday night,—having had to contend against a heavy sea and a stiff head-wind. We understand in consequence that Mr. Carmichael, who had been prevented by the heavy rains of last week from reaching the Hunter before Saturday morning, was thus unable to be forward in time to deliver his lecture at the School of Arts on Saturday evening. He will, however, make good his intentions in this respect on Friday evening next.—*Communicated.*

Rather Incorrect.—In a recent number of the *Mark Lane Express* we were rather surprised to find an article headed "New Zealand.—Export of Wool." We imagined we should have heard of any export of wool from New Zealand, if it had taken place, before a London Editor could have done so, and we had not heard anything about it. Upon reading the article, we found that it was an extract from an Adelaide paper, with the words *South Australian Register* at the bottom of it. The Editor would have been as correct if he had headed an article about Montreal, "Newfoundland," or Paris "Germany," or Constantinople "Sweden."

Photography.—Messrs. C. and J. Trood are taking portraits by the Photographic process, at their rooms, on Church Hill. The tone and finish of their portraits are very superior, and their terms moderate. Views are taken as well as portraits. Before coming to this colony, the Messrs. Trood travelled through the northern parts of Ireland, and gave great satisfaction: several of the Irish papers speak of them in the warmest terms. As a specimen we make the following extracts from the *Ulster Advertiser*:—"Fine Arts.—We understand those clever artists, the Messrs. Trood, who have for some time past been astonishing the good people of Belfast with that modern miracle-working wonder, Photography, are on the eve of leaving town. It affords us much pleasure in being able to contribute our humble "meed of praise" in favour of those gentlemen, having had ample opportunities, during their stay, of inspecting many of their productions, which, for neatness of style, elegance of execution, and, above all, for truth of outline and splendour and purity of colouring, cannot be excelled! It is their intention, we believe, to visit Limerick, and, we feel assured, that the enlightened inhabitants of that city will not "stand upon the order of their going" in extending that patronage and support which the eminent abilities of the Messrs. Trood so justly entitle them to."

Police Court Business.—Saturday—This Court was opened before the Mayor and Alderman Flood. Each of the drunkards was fined 11s., and in default of payment each to be worked 12 hours on the mill. The general list contained five remanded cases; one was discharged, two others were again remanded, having been initiated before Mr. Brenan; John Lovell and Daniel Beaver, both on suspicion of stealing peaches and pumpkins, each to go four months to the House of Correction. The new charges—were Martha Severan, for stealing 15 yards of print; James Thompson, for being illegally on Mr. Bowen's premises, and John Healy, for stealing a shirt, all discharged. John Donadly and Robert Hunter, on suspicion of robbery, both remanded. Margaret O'Brien, for stealing part of a ham, committed for trial. W. H. Hamilton and John Johnson, for fighting in Pitt-street, both bound to good behaviour for 12 months, each in £10, with sureties in £5.

Scene in the Police Office.—On Friday, a most unusual scene occurred in the Police Office. The Right Worshipful the Mayor and Mr. Windeyer were on the Bench, and Mr. J. Dillon was prosecuting in the case of Smith *v.* Cooper, for support of illegitimate children, and Mr. G. R. Nichols and Mr. Johnson were for the defendant.—The case was brought under the colonial statute, which enables the plaintiff or suitor to be heard as a witness in her own case, and she had been examined. It was proposed to call more evidence than had been heard on the previous days, and Mr. Ryan, of the Superintendent of Convicts Office, was called.—Mr. Nichols objected, that if it was intended to call the woman again, she must leave the Court while other evidence was being heard, and if she did not leave the Court, he should object to her being called again.—Mr. Dillon insisted that she had a right to remain in Court, and that injustice would be done if she were ordered out.—The Bench ruled with Mr. Nichols; but Mr. Dillon refused to submit to the decision, preferring, he said, to risk being committed for contempt, to abandon what he considered to be his duty to his client. After a very great deal of boisterous argument, Mr. Dillon appeared as determined as ever not to yield. Mr. Windeyer, considering that the Bench was treated most disrespectfully, left it, informing Mr. Dillon that the case might be disposed of in any way it could, but that he would not sit to hear the solemn decision of the Bench questioned again and again in the manner in which Mr. Dillon had done. The Right Worshipful the Mayor also left the Bench. Mr. Brenan came in as *amicus curiæ*, and endeavoured for some time to bring matters into a regular course, but Mr. Dillon persisted. After some time had been lost, their Worships returned, and stated that they had determined to order the witness out of Court, and if she did not obey the order they would not allow her to be heard in the witness box. The order was accordingly made by the Bench, and repeated by the Chief Constable, but the woman being told by Mr. Dillon that she need not go unless she chose, she did not leave the Court. The case again proceeded, but Mr. Dillon indulging in some comparisons as to his experience and that of Mr. Windeyer, his Worship was obliged to threaten to take steps which Mr. Dillon would repent of. The case was at length concluded. A more unseemly exhibition was never witnessed in the Police Office; although of late it has been more like a bear garden than anything else, and the public time has been most shamefully wasted: but the magistrates' patience appears now to be almost exhausted.

Flour.—The price of flour at the two principal mills was raised £3 per ton on Saturday. The following are the prices now quoted by them:—

	Cash	Credit
Fine flour	13s.	14s.
Second ditto	11s.	12s.
Ration	None	
No. 1 biscuit	24s. per cwt.	
No. 2 ditto	18s.	„
Bran	10d. to 1s. per bushel.	

Housebreaking.—About nine o'clock on Saturday evening, a house at Surry Hills was entered, during the absence of the inmates, by some party who cut out a pane of glass. The whole of the boxes in the house were broken open, but, strange to say, nothing carried off. It is supposed that the thieves were interrupted in their operations by the timely return of the persons occupying the premises.

Caution to Servants.—Between Saturday night and Sunday morning the house of Captain Stewart, in Macquarie-street, was entered by some person or persons who carried off a quantity of men's wearing apparel, to the value of nearly £20. The servants not having secured the doors previous to going to bed was the means of the thieves gaining access.

Cedar.—Misfortunes have frequently led to the most important and valuable discoveries, and we are again furnished with another instance. Owing to the wreck of the *Johanna* off Moonlight Head, the country in that vicinity has been more frequented and become better known than hitherto, and it has been consequently ascertained there is an extensive track entirely covered with large and excellent cedar extending down to the beach. Not only on account of the quantity and superior quality of the timber, but its proximity to water carriage, the discovery must be considered as one likely to be of very great benefit to the Portland District, as it will enable us to retain more of our capital within ourselves, instead of being obliged to expend it in neighbouring markets in the purchase of a description of wood which has hitherto been imported at a considerable cost.—*Portland Mercury.*

Edwards's Patent Preserved Potato.—We have been favoured by Mr. Youngman (Messrs. Edwards's agent here) with a sample of the patent preserved potato, and think most highly of it as a substitute for that root. We perceive by an advertisement in our columns of Saturday last, that Mr. Surgeon Bennett has carefully analysed the "preserved potato," and speaks of it in the highest terms; be it for city, bush, or sea. Combining as it does all the purity of the potato, with nutritious and digestive qualities superior to rice, arrowroot sago, beans, or peas. It is also nearly equally nutritious, and more light of digestion, than wheat flour. Its preservative qualities have been severely tested on the coast of Africa, East Indies, and the purser of H. M. steam vessel *Wilberforce*, in a letter dated River Nun, Niger Expedition, August 14th, 1841, says: we have long had the atmosphere so damp, that the salt at table is almost a liquid, glue gives way, and boots and shoes become mouldy in twenty-four hours, *yet the preserved potato comes daily to our table as perfect as when it left England.* Dr. Ure says—"When milk is used instead of water, then a much richer dish is obtained than can be formed from the best ordinary potatoes boiled, because it is free from the water contained in fresh potatoes, amounting to fully three-fourths of their weight. By adding eggs, sugar, and spices to the milky wash, a delicious pudding may be made." In conclusion, we recommend our readers to give the preserved potato a trial, feeling confident, as we do, that it will prove a portable luxury, easily prepared, and one which can be used or laid aside without fear of its quality being impaired by age.

Near the Supreme Court.—Mr. Stubbs begs leave to call attention to his sales this day, at the Mart, at twelve o'clock, particularly all that eligible and first-rate family residence, with extensive detached premises, large back ground, in Phillip street, opposite Wentworth-place. After which will be put up the town allotment at North Brisbane, most admirably situated for a first-rate store or general country agency business.—*Communicated.*

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various Correspondents.)

ILLAWARRA.

Wollongong, January 30.—This evening, Major Macpherson, of the 99th, left our shores, deeply, as well as *universally* regretted. Such a stirring, exciting scene has not occurred here for many a day. Wollongong seemed quite in commotion, every one from the highest to the lowest having turned out to witness and do honour to the departure. Major Macpherson has now been amongst us for some considerable time, and during that period, whether considered in his public or private capacity, has gained the esteem and affection of every one in the district. His destination is Norfolk Island; his very amiable lady, whose departure also is most sincerely and universally regretted), and family accompany him. From the very short notice of his departure, it was impossible to get up any public demonstration on the occasion, as was earnestly wished; suffice to say, that the public feeling of affectionate regard was fully evinced by the people advancing, desirous of carrying the Major "shoulder high" to the boat,—which honour, however, he modestly declined—probably bearing in mind, too, what occurred on a *former* occasion of a similar nature, in another part of the world, when, his bearers, losing their footing, caused likely by the *no small* bulk they had to support, both he and they, to the no small amusement of the beholders, got well ducked in the watery element. The embarkation was followed by the loud and deafening cheers of the assembled crowd on the quay, which continued at intervals till the steamer, which lay in the offing, moved off, and as long as she was within hail. C.

MURRAY RIVER.

January 27.—Having promised to communicate anything that might occur in this neighbourhood during my residence here, as soon as possible to you, I beg to inform you that a very shocking murder was committed on a man named John Daly, watchman at a sheep station of Messrs. Hay and Chalmers, on Tuesday, the 16th of the month, and the body of the unfortunate man found in a creek near which the hut is built. Mr. Commissioner Bingham was engaged on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th, in investigating the affair, which has led to the committal of the shepherd to whom Daly was hutkeeper, whose name is Henry Aitkin, lately become free: he declares he is perfectly innocent of it; but from his having made different statements, and being the only shepherd at the place, with the fact of their having quarrelled a short time before, he is not believed. The crops in this neighbourhood have suffered much from the late rains; but it has certainly caused an abundance of grass, which is very acceptable. I believe there has been some sharp work on the lower part of the river with the blacks; but as the particulars are not known, I forbear giving you the different reports, especially as it is one of those subjects on which so much might be said for both sides.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

STATE OF THE BANKS IN SYDNEY.

To His Excellency the Governor Sir George Gipps.

Sir,—I beg to call your attention to the state of the banks in Sydney, that in case Your Excellency should discover, from the following observations on their state on the 30th June last, according to their *own sworn* accounts, some latent danger to their future prosperity, you may exercise that authority or influence, or both, invested in you as the head of this Government, which may tend to preserve them in a position becoming those who have the power of virtually coining money, and in their true position as regards their charters, and thereby render benefit to them and the community among whom they transact their business. Except in the pertinacity of one of the Anglo-Australian Banks in keeping up their high charge for discounting bills, when the Banks, strictly colonial, lowered the same, the public have reason to be grateful to them for their liberality—so far as that liberality evinced their desire to enlarge the trade of the colony. And if that liberality is now found to have had an effect the reverse of what they and all the colony expected, the good intentions of the managers remain the same; while the blame of their failure in accomplishing those intentions cannot be laid on them exclusively, seeing that the other Banks, and all *classes* of the colonists, joined at the time in harmonious plaudits of the accommodations the public received at their hands, in the way of loans and discounts.

This compliment, however, does not apply to such of our Colonial Banks, as, according to their own published accounts, dispensed their liberality to such an enormous amount *to their own Directors*, and the friends and trading and other connexions of *the latter*; and which has raised a just suspicion, that their liberality to the rest of their customers, (few in number), was the result of a crafty policy; a mere cloak to cover their own ignorance, or negligence, or (perhaps) cupidity. And Your Excellency is bound, after the disclosures which have been made of the improper conduct of two of our Colonial Banks, to introduce a measure, or law, that will prevent such misconduct in future in any and all Banks doing business in New South Wales. One lady lately advertised for a situation, stating, that her income had departed through the mis-management of the Bank of Australia. The Directors ought to be made to pay this lady the income she has lost, at least during her life. Instead of this, she is now called on to pay £5 on each of the shares she holds in this Bank.

I have reason to believe that no Governor ever displayed a greater desire, or worked harder to procure solid information as regards the vital interests of the colony than your Excellency; nor do I, who have witnessed the administrations of four of your predecessors, remember where any one of them excelled you in impartiality guarded by candour, firmness coupled with a manly flexibility, or industry more untiring, or who exercised all these qualities with ability superior to your Excellency. Therefore, in calling on you on this occasion to attend to the state of the Banks, as exhibited by themselves, I simply intend to attract your most particular attention.

Your Excellency, in your official capacity, is certainly not bound to read every letter published in the colonial newspapers. Yet, if any great calamity were to overtake the people placed by the Queen under your Government, you would not feel perfectly at ease should it be told you thereafter, that that calamity had been pointed out to you *specially*, in a letter published in the most popular and commercial journal of the day, and that you had taken no notice of it. Because, although your Excellency cannot read half-a-dozen newspaper letters daily, you have persons about you who can skim them over, and make *notes* of their contents, when the same affect your particular functions, as head of our Executive, and as the representative of the Queen in initiating and confirming laws.

From the accounts of our Banks, made out and sworn to by their respective managers, and published in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 9th August, 1843, and which accounts included all transactions up to the 30th June, inclusive, of the same year, the following are extracts:—

Bank of New South Wales—

	£
Total assets	450,618
Deduct total liabilities	223,684
The remainder formed, of course, the capital of this Bank on the 30th June, 1843	226,934
Deduct amount of paid up capital	208,465
Profits undivided	18,469

The dividend made in the account up to 31st December, 1842, was £14,388. If the same amount of dividend were paid in July, 1843, the "*reserved* profits" would of course be £4,081. But the account published in the *Herald* on the 9th August, 1843, states the *reserved* profit to be £7000. If it had said that the total *gains* were £18,469, out of which a dividend would have *to be made*, we should have comprehended the statement a little better. But to state that there was *then* a *reserve* of £7000 profits is hard to be understood. Perhaps this sum (£7000) was really in excess of the dividend made *in January*, 1843. But if this were so, this mode of stating the *reserved* profits affords no satisfaction to the public, for whose information, nevertheless, the Act of Council, which directs the Banks to publish half-yearly abstracts, was passed.

Bank of Australasia—

	£
Total Assets	960,201
Deduct total Liabilities	390,028
Capital of this Bank on 30th June, 1843	570,173
Amount of paid-up Capital	750,000
Capital of this Bank up to 30th June, 1843, unaccounted for	179,827

The dividend made in the account up to 31st December, 1842, was £24,000. If the same amount of dividend were paid in July, 1843, there would be a further reduction of the capital of this Bank unaccounted for to that amount.

Commercial Bank—

	£
Total Assets	449,136
Deduct total Liabilities	185,872
Capital of this Bank on 30th June, 1843	263,264
Deduct amount of paid-up Capital	245,475
Profits undivided	17,789

The dividend made in the account up to the 30th December, 1842, was £14,679. If the same amount of dividend were paid in July, 1843, the reserved profits would then be £3110; but the published account states the *reserved* profit at £10,118.

Union Bank of Australia,—

	£
Total Assets	605,184
Deduct Total Liabilities	217,315
Capital of this Bank on 30th June, 1843	387,869
Amount of paid-up capital	780,515
Capital in this Bank unaccounted for	392,646

The Dividend made in the account, up to 31st December, 1842, was £39,025. If the same amount of dividend were paid in July, 1843, there would be a further reduction of the capital of this Bank unaccounted for, to that amount.

By *similar statements* it will be found, on reference to them, that the Sydney Bank was short of its capital the sum of £9050, and the Bank at Port Phillip £3774. These two Banks have published no dividends, nor reserved profits.

The capitals of our four Banks on the above date, reckoning them, not at what has been *paid up*, with which the public has little to do, but at the balance of their assets and liabilities, which was their *true* capital on the 30th June last, are as follows:—

	£
Bank of New South Wales	226,934
Commercial Bank	263,264
Bank of Australasia	570,173
Union Bank	387,869
	1,448,240

The paid-up capitals of our Banks are, it should seem, as follows:—

	£	£
Bank of New South Wales		208,465
Commercial Bank		245,475
Bank of Australasia	750,000	
Deduct unaccounted for	179,827	
		370,173
Union Bank of Australia	780,515	
Deduct unaccounted for	392,646	
		387,869
Aggregate real capital in this colony, of the four Banks, on 30th June, 1843		£1,211,982

I omit in this account the Sydney and Port Phillip Banks, because the former is winding up its affairs, and the latter in a strict sense, is not a Bank of the old colony.

The question now arises, as to what this aggregate capital is *composed of*? The *Herald* of the before-mentioned date answers this question as follows:—

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

	£	
Coin	72,801	
Land	nil	
Notes and bills of other Banks	3	
Balances due from other Banks (supposed by the public to be chiefly a debt from the late Bank of Australia)	2,891	
Bills discounted, and other debts, due this Bank	374,921	
		£ 450,61[illegible]

COMMERCIAL BANK.

	£	
Coin	65,674	
Land	5,584	
Notes and bills of other Banks	1,906	
Balances due from other Banks	6,820	
Bills discounted, and other credits	369,149	
		£ 449,136

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

	£	
Coin	109,468	
Land	14,804	
Notes and Bills of other Banks	2,177	
Balances due from other Banks	Nil.	
Bills discounted, and other credits	833,751	
		£ 960,201

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

	£	
Coin	126,677	
Land	11,506	
Notes and Bills of other Banks	Nil.	
Balances due from other Banks	1,276	
Bills discounted, and other credits	465,723	
		£ 606,184

Aggregate assets of our four Banks, 30th June, 1843	£2,465,139

By the *Herald's* statement it further appears, that—

	£
Of Coin in the four Banks, the aggregate amount was	374,620
Of Land	31,894
Of credits due from other Banks	15,070
Of Bills discounted, and other credits	2,043,544
Aggregate assets of our four Banks on 30th June, 1843	£2,455,121

(The *Herald* has misprinted a few figures—this total *should* be £2,465,139.)

A second question now arises. What is the *value* of the assets in this schedule; not estimating them at the *present* market value, which is confessedly so low as to amount to little or nothing, but at what they may realize in one, two, or three years?

Every man of business may reasonably think himself competent, looking at late and passing events, to form an opinion on this point. I will therefore hazard mine.

	£
The coin we will take at its legal value	374,620
The Land at a discount of 20 per cent	25,516
The credits due from other Banks, at 20s. in the £	15,070
The bills discounted, and other credits, at 10s. in the £	1,021,772
	1,436,978
Aggregate *realizing* Assets, of our four Banks as recorded in their Books respectively, on the 30th June, 1843	2,465,121
Probable loss to our four Banks in the long run, aggregately	1,028,156

The object of this letter, is to inform your Excellency and the public, as to what was, on the 30th June last, the *bona fide* position of our four Banks; and, above all, to show your Excellency, that the mode in which they make their half-yearly publications, do not accomplish the end which must have been the object of the Act of Council in that behalf.

Each Bank should publish its real operative capital on settling day, by setting forth its assets and liabilities, and *deducting the one from the other*. By the side of this remanent, it should place its paid-up capital. The difference between these two totals, would show the profit or loss of the concern from the first. As to the term of "reserved profits" it seems to be quite a superfluous term, and calculated to mislead the public.

The portions of capital *unaccounted for* by our two Anglo-Australian Banks, are probably invested in the colonies of New Zealand, or South Australia, &c., and in London.

The oaths of the two cashiers or managers in Sydney, which affirms that these capitals have been *bona fide* paid up, unless they be supported by the oaths of the cashiers or managers in these places, amounts to nothing. For the portions of capital invested in the above places, and sworn to by the two managers in Sydney, as having been paid up, must, to be accurate in sense, merely mean, that they have been so paid up on the *ipse dixit* of such foreign manager; for I apprehend that the law of this colony does not, nor can compel those foreign managers to make any deposition on the subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's
Most obedient servant,
OBSERVER.

GRAPES.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen—Permit me, through the medium of your widely-circulated journal, to observe, that as grapes are now so plentiful and cheap, the utility they are to us in this warm climate. In the Mediterranean, most of the peasantry during the season make a meal with some bread and grapes, and prefer it to so much animal food. A ripe bunch of grapes, eat with a crust of bread for luncheon, is as nutritious as a glass of wine or porter. Few would imagine their satisfying effects eaten with bread, unless they had given it a trial.

A MEDITERRANEAN TRAVELLER.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—I beg to call your attention to the long hours that the drapers' shops of Sydney are kept open. I am sure, Gentlemen, you will agree with me, that from 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning, until 9 and half past 9 at night, a period of from 14 to 16 hours, is too long for young men to be closely confined behind the counter; they are thus left no time for mental improvement, nor for necessary bodily recreation, but there they are, drive! drive!! drive!!! from morning till night, from one Sabbath till the returning one, and then, although many are inclined to attend, the *confinement* of the week induces them to forsake the house of God.

Look at the bright example "London" has lately set us: the *Sunday Times*, of the 3rd September last, states, that the drapers of London close their shops at eight o'clock in the summer, and during the months of November, December, January, and February, they close at seven o'clock. Surely, if in London, they can do this, Sydney drapers can!

Besides, it would be no loss to the employer, for the same amount of business would be transacted by 7 and 8 o'clock, as there now is by 9 and half-past 9. On the other hand, it would be a decided gain to the employer, because it would give time for his young men to refresh themselves, and thereby be better able to discharge the duties of the coming day; and the employer himself would be for a time relieved from the anxieties that surround him.

And then again, the great expense of gas would be materially lessened, and surely any thing that tends to lessen expenses without lessening the returns must be advantageous.

I trust, Gentlemen, that ere long some steps will be taken to bring about this much to be desired result, and that the example set us in London, Manchester, and other towns in our parent land, will be followed in Sydney.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
MERCATOR.

FANCY FAIR.—A bazaar at a lunatic asylum—a sale of fancy work manufactured by the delicate fingers of patients incarcerated within the walls of a madhouse—are novelties in the history of modern *fêtes*. A short time back the governors, for the amusement of its inmates, gave a ball in the wards of this institution. Upon that festive occasion Hanwell had congregated together "its beauty and its chivalry," and bright lamps "shone o'er mad women and mad men." The wives and daughters of justices of the peace and visiting magistrates were to be seen dancing side by side and *vis-a-vis* with patients in all the shades of mental insurbordination. No act of violence occurred—no patient attempted to assassinate his partner during the giddy mazes of the waltz—no unearthly maniacal sounds, or "laughter loud amidst severest woe," granted upon the ear; but "all went merry as the marriage bell." Emboldened by the success of that experiment, the visiting justices gave another *fête* on Wednesday. A bazaar, or fancy fair, was held within one of the wards of the hospital. The day turned out very wet, and the *fête* was shorn of many of its attractions. For a short period the sun shed its enlivening rays upon the asylum, and a number of elegantly-dressed ladies were seen promenading the grounds in various directions. The band of the 13th Light Dragoons was stationed on the lawn. The wards of the institution were festooned with wreaths of laurel intermingled with lilacs, and looked extremely pretty. With one or two exceptions, no patients were permitted to be seen within the wards. A number of male and female lunatics were, however, perambulating the most unfrequented parts of the ground under the surveillance of keepers. One pet lunatic, who was allowed to remain in the wards, afforded the company much amusement. He was a fine old jovial-looking man, dressed in a mixed costume, crowned with a motley cap, bedizened with various coloured ribands. This patient has been confined in the hospital for a period of twelve years. He is most loquacious and full of fun. He tells the story of his life with evident self-complacency. His name is William Rayner. For a number of years he was the harlequin, and his wife the columbine, of Covent Garden Theatre. He commenced his career in the character of Punch. After the death of his wife, he, to use his own phraseology "took to fretting," and was brought to Hanwell. His long residence within this establishment, and his constant association with lunatics, have not in the slightest degree affected his animal spirits. On the faintest hint he is prepared to play his capers o'er again, and to shew what he could do in early life to amuse the "quality," on the boards of Covent Garden Theatre. "Supposing," said he, addressing himself to the company who surrounded him, "this to be the green curtain. It rises, I advance to the footlights and make a bow to the quality, I then go so (cutting a most ludicrous caper), and then so" (attempting a most insane *pirouette*), at the conclusion of which he bursts out into a most immoderate fit of laughter, making the ward ring again with its merry peal.—*Times*.

BIRTH.

On the 28th instant, at Jerrabombera, Queanbeyan, the lady of the Rev. E. Smith, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

By special license, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, James Fletcher, late of St. Ann's-square, Manchester, now of the Temperance Coffee House, to Janet Farrell, widow of the late Mr. Boyles, of Kelso, near Bathurst.

DEATH.

At the Military Barracks, on the mor ing of the 4th instant, Mary, wife of Mr. William Ashenden, Superior Barrack Serjeant, aged 53 years.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert, for the information of the public, an abstract of all the public sales which take place.

THIS DAY.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS AND SMITH.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots, Shoes, Clogs, Pattens, Whips, Saddlery, Skins, Tea, &c.

HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Haberdashery, Clocks, Timepieces, Block Tin, Gin, &c.

MR. CARFRAE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Earthenware.

MR. S. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Looking Glasses, Plate Glass, Slips, Quills, Pencils, Wool, &c.

MR. R. FAWCETT.—At his Rooms, at 10 o'clock, Haberdashery.

MR. STUBBS.—At his Mart, at 12 o'clock, a House in Phillip-street.

MR. J. K. HEYDON.—At his Mart, this evening, Books and Stationery.

MR. W. G. MOORE.—At his Rooms, this morning, Furniture, &c., also, at 12 o'clock, Cedar, Coir Rope, &c.

COUNTRY SALES.

MR. W. H. CHAPMAN.—At the Village of Picton, near Stonequarry, February 9, Sheep, Cattle, Horses, Crops of Maize, &c., also, 200 Fat Bullocks.

MR. T. M. SLOMAN.—At Kelso, near Bathurst, February 12, Household Furniture, Horses, Gigs, Carts, Harness, &c.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.



THE CUTTER *CHALLENGER* will leave the Union Wharf on Thursday next.

WILLIAM DALTON.

February 3. 1804

FOR HOBART TOWN.



THE A 1 PACKET BRIG *LOUISA*, is daily expected from Hobart Town, and will return with all possible despatch. For freight or passage apply to

JOHN MACNAMARA.

Queen-street. 1793

FOR HOBART TOWN,



THE Clipper Schooner *MARY ANN*, Williams, Master, will leave for the above Port on WEDNESDAY next. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board, at the Union Wharf,

WILLIAM DALTON,
Prince-street.

February 3. 1807

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT,



THE REGULAR TRADER *UNION*, will sail for the above port on Saturday, 10th instant. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, or

GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO.,
Bent-street.

1754

FOR MANILA DIRECT.



THE fine British-built Barque *BENCOOLEN*, 417 tons register, has spacious 'tween decks, seven feet high, and is well suited for the conveyance of horses. Accommodations for passengers are very superior. Apply to Captain Thomas S. Claributt, or Gosling, Browne, and Co.'s Wharf, or to

1717 GOSLING, BROWNE, AND CO.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT,

(To sail 15th March),



THE fine British-built Barque *ALICE BROOKS*, 313 tons register. Apply to Captain Jonathan Jackson, at Gosling, Browne, and Co.'s Wharf, or to

1755 GOSLING BROWNE, AND CO.

COMMERCIAL READING ROOMS AND LIBRARY.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

ON THE TABLES of this Institution are always to be found the latest files of the principal English, Irish, Scotch, and all the Colonial Newspapers, together with the Magazines, Reviews, &c., of Great Britain.

Subscription One Pound per annum.
No entrance fee. 1766

AUSTRALIAN FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Members and the Public are informed, that the second exhibition of the season will take place on Wednesday, the 28th day of February.

Prizes will be given for the best productions of Flowers, Fruit, Vegetables, Wine, Tobacco, and plants of commerce.

The usual regulations will be observed on the present occasion.

Those members who have not paid their subscriptions are requested to pay them to the Treasurer, Mr. J. Rickards, from whom cards of admission may be obtained.

RICHARD HIPKISS,
1751 Secretary.

BRIMMER'S SYDNEY GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE,

FOR SERVANTS,

BRICKFIELD HILL, NEAR BATHURST STREET,

Established on just and Equitable Principles.

H. F. BRIMMER respectfully informs Householders and families, in town and country, that he has opened the above Office; and in soliciting their patronage, begs to inform them that Servants of good character and qualifications can be obtained on the shortest notice.

Servants will find this the most eligible office in Sydney to apply for situations.

TERMS.

To Employers—Two shillings.
To Servants One shilling.

All communications addressed as above (post paid), will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—No connection with any other office.

1796

JOHN KNATCHBULL.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A CORRECT LIKENESS of this inhuman monster, taken from life, as he appeared at the Supreme Court, January the 24th, 1844, for the atrocious murder of Mrs. Ellen Jamieson, of Sydney.

COPIES, ONE SHILLING EACH.

R. D. BARLOW,

Original Lithographic and Parisian Repository. Colonnade, Bridge-street. 1785

WOOL SORTING.

THE undersigned is ready to receive Wool, for assorting and classing, at his Stores, Miller's Point, and repacks it into the same bales, at one farthing per pound. If required, skin, pieces, and greasy wool, will be taken in payment, at the highest market price, for colonial manufacture. Cash advances obtained on bills of lading of wool, according to the exchange. Sales or purchases effected.

FREDERICK EBSWORTH,
Woolbroker.

Bligh street and Miller's Point. 1802

EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTIES IN DRAPERY,

AT THE BEE HIVE, PITT-STREET,

PRICES FULL THIRTY FIVE PER CENT. LOWER THAN THE MANUFACTURERS' COST.

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON has this week opened one case Princetta cloths, texture and style different to any other house in town, 6-4 wide, 14d. per yard

One case aerial silks, 11s. 8d. per dress

One case Belzorines, superior quality and style, 6s 6d per dress

Twenty five boxes French gauze and Glacé ribbons, 3½d. and 4½d. per yard

Two boxes French cambric and lawn pocket handkerchiefs, from 8s. to 24s per dozen

Three hundred habit shirts, all at 1s. 8d. each, well worth 3s.

One case English merinos, at unprecedented low prices

One case chelli and Thibet turnovers, from 9d. each

Ladies will find, on inspection, that these goods are the most decided bargains ever offered.

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT.

C. N. having purchased for cash, fifteen bales longcloths and calicoes, which will be sold at his NOTED CHEAP SHOP, the BEE HIVE, full fifteen per cent. lower than they have ever been offered in Sydney. Also several cases of prints, which will be found equally cheap.

GREAT SAVING TO SETTLERS.

Four bales blankets, commencing from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per pair

Five bales regatta shirts, at 21s., 27s., and 33s per dozen

Longcloth shirts, a superior assortment, at very reduced prices.

TO TAILORS, AND ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Several cases broadcloths, commencing at 7s 6d., 8s. 6d., up to the very finest West of England wool dyes.

Doeskins, 2s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., very best, 5s. 6d.

Cassimeres and buckskins equally cheap

Trimmings of every description.

THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT,

Under the superintendence of Messrs. Todd and Watson, continues to give every satisfaction to those gentlemen who have favoured them with their orders. Any gentleman who may wish to patronise this important branch, may depend on their orders being carefully and promptly executed.

The list of prices, reduced to the very lowest possible scale, and unequalled in the colony, attracts considerable attention from the economist, viz.,—

Superfine black and coloured cloth coats, £1 15s.

West of England ditto, silk lined, £2 10s.

Very best ditto ditto ditto, £3 10s.

Colonial and English tweed, 30s. to 35s.

Gambroon, 18s

Summer cloth, 25s. to 30s.

Cachmere frock coats, silk lined, 40s.

Best silk ditto ditto, 50s.

TROUSERS.

Duck, drill, and cantoon, 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.

Gambroon and cassinett, 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.

Colonial and English tweed, 13s. 6d. to 15s.

Doeskin, 15s. to 16s. 6d.

Very best West of England ditto, 18s. to 21s.

Coloured and black cassimeres, very best West of England, 25s.

VESTS.

Marseilles, and Valencia, most fashionable patterns, from 5s. 6d to 8s. 6d.

English satin, 7s. 6d.

French ditto, 10s. 6d.

Extra rich ditto, 15s.

Very best ditto, made in the most superior style, 20s.

Terms—CASH ONLY, and no abatement.

1760

WILLIAM COLEMAN respectfully requests the Public to inspect his last shipment of DRAPERY GOODS by the *Bucephalus*.

George-street,
Opposite Peek and Campbell's. 1783

TWEED.

SUPERIOR COLONIAL TWEED, and Parramatta Cloth, on sale at the Stores of the undersigned, by the piece. Also a few hundred bushels of prime Hunter River maize.

WILLIAM HINDSON.

2, Macquarie-place. 1780

IMPORTANT TO SURVEYORS AND ARCHITECTS.

FOR SALE,

ONE ream double-elephant drawing paper

One-half ream ditto, squared to scale 30

One-half ream ditto, squared to scale 40

One ream super-royal ditto

Three quarters ream superfine silver ditto

One ream cut-edge cartridge ditto

One ream ditto, squared to scale 30

One ream ditto, squared to scale 40.

For particulars apply to

BUYERS AND LOCKHEAD,
1790 Crane's Buildings, Hunter street.

MILD APERIENT, OR ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,

For Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, Giddiness, Sick Headaches, &c.,

PREPARED BY

A. FOSS,

APOTHECARY AND CHEMIST,

Pitt-street North, and Corner of George and Park streets, Sydney.

THESE pills are strongly recommended as one of the best medicines for bilious complaints, viscid concretions, disorders of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, and sick headaches, so prevalent in this colony, occasioned by indigestion through free living, intemperance, and the various affections incidental to the climate of New South Wales.

The peculiar efficacy of these pills is, in promoting a due secretion of bile, a redundancy of which frequently produces heartburn, giddiness, nausea, headaches, loss of appetite, and rejection of food. They will be found highly beneficial in all dyspeptic affections, spasms in the stomach and bowels, by which the functions of the viscera become impeded.

These pills require no confinement, or alteration of diet; being free from all mercurial preparation, there is not the slightest fear of taking cold during their operation; and, assisted by moderate exercise, will promote a healthy action of the liver, and remove those obstructions which generally produce the above complaints: in fact, they stand unrivalled as a family medicine.

The salutary effects, produced in all cases for which they are recommended, render them worthy the notice of travellers in particular, and of persons who experience unpleasant sensations in the morning after an immoderate indulgence in the luxuries of the table. 1772

MURRAY'S CONCENTRATED FLUID MAGNESIA AND ACIDULATED SYRUP.

THE undersigned has on sale the above celebrated medicines.

This elegant preparation of Magnesia possesses all the medicinal virtues of the common Magnesias, without any of their deleterious properties, AND HAS BEEN STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY A VAST NUMBER OF THE MOST EMINENT MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS OF EUROPE, as being at once a mild, safe, and pleasant aperient, AND AS BEING THE PUREST PREPARATION OF MAGNESIA YET PRODUCED, "the medical value of which cannot be too highly estimated." It gives speedy relief in heartburn, and acidities of the primæ viæ; has been found to compose the stomach in a few minutes, after excesses or hard drinking. It has almost invariably succeeded in removing fits, spasms, headaches, and gastric coughs, to which delicate persons are subject from acidities and crudities of the stomach and bowels; and is a certain preventive of sea sickness. When mixed with the acidulated syrup it produces a grateful effervescent draught.

IN PINT BOTTLES, 3s. EACH,
ACIDULATED SYRUP, 2s. DITTO.

A. FOSS,
Pitt-street North,

1771 And Corner of George and Park streets

TO CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND OTHERS.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, at such prices as will defy competition:—

Henry's Magnesia, Moxon's Magnesian Aperient, Franks's Specific, COPAIBA CAPSULES; Cockle's, Dixon's, Towers's, Parr's Life, and Leake's Pills; BEATSON'S RINGWORM LOTION, Steers's Opodeldoc, Butler's Marking Ink (with and without preparation), Butler's Tasteless Seidlitz, Leeming's Salts, BUTLER'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, Elastic Gum Rings, Powder Puffs (with and without boxes); GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE, with every variety of Perfumery.

Quinine, Camphor, Balsam Copaiba Sweet Spirits of Nitre, Rhubarb, Jalap, Calcined Magnesia, Sarsaparilla, Carbonate of Soda Tartaric Acid, Tartarized Soda, Cream of Tartar, Essence of Lemon and Bergamotte, Oxalic Acid, Poppy-heads, Cubebs, Acetate and Muriate of Morphia, Strychnine, ARSENIC, CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE, QUICKSILVER, SAL AMMONIAC, BUTTER OF ANTIMONY, BLUE STONE, MURIATIC and NITRIC ACIDS, OIL OF VITRIOL, LOGWOOD CHIPS, Olive Oil, in jars, &c., ROWLAND'S GENUINE MACCASSAR OIL and ODONTO TOOTHPOWDER.

A. FOSS,
Pitt-street North,

1769 And Corner of George and Park streets.

ON SALE by the undersigned, at very REDUCED PRICES:—

PICKED AND BOOK ISINGLASS, Tapioca, Pearl Sago, Arrowroot, Macaroni, Vermicelli, fine SALAD OIL, SARDINES, SALMON, Preserved Meats of every description, SPERM and patent WAX CANDLES, CARRIAGE LIGHTS, TAPERS, bleached and unbleached Jamaica Ginger, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Mustard, Starch, Blue, bottled and other Fruits, Pickles and Sauces of every variety, basket Salt, Chinese and English Preserves, Capers, Olives, English Vinegar, Coffees, Teas, REFINED and OTHER SUGARS &c., &c.

ENGLISH RENNETTS, at 8s. per dozen

ENGLISH ANNATTO, equally low.

CANARY, HEMP, and RAPE SEED.

A. FOSS,
1770 Pitt-street North.

SHEEP MEDICINES.

THE undersigned has on Sale, at his Stores, in Bridge-street at reduced prices, to meet the depressed state of the times,

Arsenic

Mercurial Ointment

Sulphuric Acid

Blue Stone

Settlers and the trade will do well to make early application, as the stock is getting very low.

GEORGE A. LLOYD,
Bridge-street,
January 21. 1817

ON SALE,

AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

EPSOM SALTS, Tartaric Acid, Crystallised and Pulv. Alum; Canary, Hemp, Rape, and Coriander Seed

Chipped Logwood, Brown and White Windsor Soap

Cream of Tartar, Rochelle Salts, Carb. Ammonia

Chloride of Lime, Acid Acet., Lavender Water

Oil of Rosemarine, Ainsi, Caryophyl. and Cassia

English Oil of Peppermint

Balsam Canada, Pulv. Lini, Pulv Rhei

Empl. Cantharides, Aloes, Sbds., Spanish Annatto

Pulv. Cinchon, Rad. Gentian, Argenti, Nitros

Extr. Colocynth, Acetate of Morphia, Spanish Juice

Lucca Oil, Sarsaparilla Root, Gum Mastic

Lozenges—Calomel, Fruit, Ipecac., Paregoric, and Tolu

Butler's Extract of Sarsap. Daffy's Elixir

Butler's Essence of Ginger, and Essence of Rennets.

ALSO,

Superior Sherry Wine, in three-dozen cases

Full-flavoured Port, in three-dozen cases

Sparkling Champagne, in one dozen cases

Dunbar's Ale, in three-dozen casks

Pure South Sea Island Arrowroot

Lemon Syrup, in one-dozen cases (Underwood's).

INVOICES OF

Stone Blue

Starch

Hawe's London Soap

British Plate Looking-glasses

Jackson's Boots and Shoes

Colyer and Wilson's Pale Ale and Porter

Rosewood Dressing Cases, Percussion Pistols

Violins, Bead Purses

Navy Telescopes, Mathematical Instruments

Quadrants, double tangent back shades

Sextants, divided to fifteen seconds (Norie and Dollond)

Norie's Epitome, last edition.

GEORGE A. LLOYD,
Auctioneer and General Commission Agent,
Bridge-street, January 18. 1808

BARK HUTS, BOILING ESTABLISHMENT, LIVERPOOL-ROAD,

THE undersigned begs to inform flockmasters and graziers, that he has got extensive paddocks near the ten-mile stone, on the Liverpool Road, with every requisite for the reception of sheep and cattle, either for sale on commission, or to be melted down, as according to the state of the Sydney market may be deemed most advantageous.

The charges for boiling down are, for sheep 9d., and for cattle 10s., per head.

The skins and hides sold in Sydney, or the latter salted if required. The above charge includes all expenses for paddocks, shepherds' rations, selling, delivering, &c., &c.

Casks supplied at cost price, say about 20s. to 25s. per ton,

If the proprietor thinks fit, the legs and rounds can be disposed of fresh; and when the season is further advanced, the rounds may be salted for exportation, and the legs of mutton made hams of.

For further particulars, apply at the Bark Huts, or Colonnade, Bridge-street.

JOHN HAMILTON.

February 3. 1795

ELEGANT SPANISH MAHOGANY BOOK-CASE AND CHAIRS TO MATCH, SECRETAIRE AND BOOK-CASE, &c.

HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY are instructed to sell by private sale or BARTER, a very superior

Spanish mahogany book-case

Twelve chairs to correspond

One secretaire, with book-case and drawers, and

One neat sofa, spring bottom, and horse hair.

February 5. 1778

SOUND HYSONSKIN TEA.

HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY have for sale by Private Contract, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, about

Eighty chests of good Hysonskin Tea, at 6d. per lb. by the chest, for cash.

February 5. 1777

PRICES OF GOODS ON SALE BY

S. ELLIOTT, Agent, Charlotte-place:

Prime bottled porter, 7s. 6d. per dozen

Dunbar's ale, counted out, 9s. per dozen

Hysonskin tea, in quarter-chests, of superior quality, 18s.

Black tea, in boxes of 28lbs., from 18 to 21s.

Best colonial soap, 26s. per cwt.

Ditto ditto beef in tierces of 336lbs., 50s.

Bell's lucifer matches, 1s per dozen boxes.

Sperm candles, 4, 5, and 6, 1s. 6d. per lb.

Prime American negrohead tobacco, 18 figs 3s. 2d. per lb.

Mustard in pound bottles, 14s. 6d. per dozen.

Ditto half ditto 8s. 6d. ditto

Albert's own, newly invented treble dipped scented fusees for lighting cigars in the open air, 2s. 6d. per M.

Quart pickles, one-dozen cases, 14s. 6d. per dozen

Patna rice, 186 lbs. each, 12s. 6d. per bag

Bath bricks, 2s. 6d per dozen

Batty's Sauces, one dozen in each box, at 14s. per case, assorted as follows:—

4 bottles mushroom ketchup

1 bottle walnut ditto

1 bottle cavice sauce

1 bottle camp ditto

4 bottles essence of anchovies

1 bottle quin sauce, 13s.

Batty's pint capers, 15s. per dozen

Preserved ginger, 5s. per jar

York hams, prime, 7½d per lb.

Brown vinegar, 2s. 9d. per gallon

A rich brown sugar at 2d. per lb. by the bag

Day and Martin's blacking, 9s, and 12s., the two largest sizes

Champagne, 30s. per dozen

Colonial and Irish butter, bottled fruits, &c., &c.

ALSO,

A small lot of sainfoin seed, which produces the finest possible food for cattle, warranted to grow; at 7s. 6d. per bushel.

MEMO.—The hysonskin tea, in quarter-chests, is a superior sample, and very cheap.

1763 S. ELLIOTT.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ON hand, and for sale by the undersigned:—

Manila and Batavia sugars

Black tea, pepper, coffee, mace, cloves, &c.

Grocers', hosiers', and blotting paper

Congreve matches and essence of lemon

Canary, hemp, coriander, and rape seed

Fifty boxes stearine, mould, and wax candles

Liverpool soap of superior quality

Sheet lead, 5, 6, 7, and 8 lbs.

Bar, bolt, rod, and pig iron

Assorted hoop, sheet, and best crown iron

Best spades and shovels, Nos. 2, 3, and 4

Nails of every description, ploughshares, &c.

Anchors and chains of all sizes

Best hemp woolpacks, 10 lbs. each

Brown and bleached canvas

Tarpaulins and cheese cloth

Assorted buntin, Union Jacks and Ensigns

Three bushel bags and hemp twilled sacking

Candlewick and tobacco pipes

Raw and boiled linseed oil, in cans

Assorted varnish, resin, and glue

Sixty-nine packages drugs, got up expressly for this market

Forty-nine packages assorted earthenware

Assorted and white paints

Eight casks dry white lead

Blasting and cannister gunpowder

Paper hangings, pearl shirt buttons

Copper sheathing, from 18 oz upwards

Copper sheathing nails 1 in., 1½ in., and 2½ in.

Pots and saucepans, assorted

Drab carriage cloth and coach lace binding

Ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes

Waterproof cloaks, capes, and assorted ribbons

Gentlemen's black and white superfine hats

Assorted millinery in great variety

Prints and handkerchiefs, imported expressly for the New Zealand and South Sea trade

One piano, a long boat, and gig

Two hundred and fifty casks bottled ale and porter

Gin in whole red cases

Otard's brandy, in hogsheads

Golden and pale sherry, in cases

Port and Madeira wine in cases

Champagne in baskets, pints, and quarts

Sicily red wine, in hogsheads and quarter casks

Sherry in quarter casks

Port wine in hogsheads and quarter-casks

LIKEWISE,

A complete assortment of dry goods, comprising almost every article in the trade, now in demand and suited for the summer season.

ALSO,

Cordage and twine of all descriptions

Twenty one packages assorted glassware

Ten cases mustard

One hundred boxes tin plates

Fifty casks Roman cement

Coal pitch, tar, and amber resin

Five hundred cut deals

ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.,
1799 Harrington-street

ON SALE at the Stores of the Undersigned, viz.—

Hermitage, "white"

Champagne, "Ruinart's"

Chambertin, "Burgundy"

Calcavellha, "ladies sweet wine"

Clarets, "of qualities"

Liqueurs, "French"

Port wine, "in wood and bottle"

Sherry, " "

Cognac, " in barrels and cases"

Pickles, "French"

Mustards, "

Sardines, "

Preserved Meats and Vegetables, ditto

" Salmon

Ale and Porter

ALSO:

Bright yellow Bourbon Sugar

Ration

&c., &c., &c.

JOUBERT AND MURPHY,
George-street North.

February 3. 1755

RYE SEED.—About Twenty Bushels on Sale, by

JOHN MACNAMARA,
1794 Queen-street.

THE undersigned will give the highest cash price for clothing and skin wools.

ABRAM BRIERLY.

Harrington-street, Church-hill. 1801

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned, intending to build a house, &c., on the Parramatta Road, persons wishing to obtain employment will hear of a job by applying to him, where a plan and specification may be seen. Tenders will be received by the undersigned before 9, a.m., and between 4 and 6 in the afternoon.

A. DAVIS,
1768 York-street.

IN THE WILL OF THOMAS HOLLINGSWORTH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that probate of the last will and testament of the abovenamed deceased was this day granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court to Mr John Gilmore, late of Sydney, but now of Raymond Terrace: and all persons holding property of the said deceased, or who stand indebted to him, are hereby required to deliver and pay the same over to the said Mr. Gilmore, in his right as Executor; and all persons having claims on the said estate are requested to send particulars thereof, post paid, to the office of the undersigned. Dated at Sydney, this second day of February, A.D. 1844.

DAVID POOLE, Proctor,
1765 George-street, Sydney.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE undersigned has, (in consequence of ill health), under a letter of attorney, duly constituted Mr. Robert Bubb, of Sydney, agent, to manage all his affairs for the present, and who is fully authorised to take immediate steps to enforce payment of all outstanding claims. All parties having accounts against the undersigned are to forward them to Mr. B. for examination and adjustment.

JOHN DOUGLAS,
Parramatta-street.

Witness—A. HAYWARD 1776

SHIP "ISABELLA."

ALL accounts against the above vessel to be forwarded, in duplicate, to the office of the undersigned.

BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD, Agents.
Crane's Buildings, Hunter street. 1782

ALL parties having claims against the late Mr. James Courtnay, Grocer, Brickfield Hill, (who was unfortunately drowned on the 31st January), are requested to send in their accounts forthwith, at the office of the undersigned.

NICHOLAS JAMES,
Opposite Messrs. T. and M. Woolley's,
1767 429, George-street.

SYDNEY DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ASSESSORS WANTED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that applications for the appointment of Assessors under the District Council of Sydney, will be received at the Offices, George street, until Wednesday, the 14th February instant, all applications must be accompanied by satisfactory testimonials, as to character and fitness for the office. By order of the Warden,

JOHN H. BAILLIE.

District Council Chambers, February 3. 1781

WANTED, an assistant to the Drug business. Apply to

P. F. MORGAN,
Chemist and Druggist.

Pitt-street, four doors above the Victoria Theatre. 1792

WANTED, two or three good plain needlewomen. Apply to Mrs. Perkins, 467, George-street. 1775

A HOUSEMAID WANTED, who will make herself useful. Apply to Mrs. W. B. Scott, Lower Fort-street. 1789

A YOUNG MAN, who is disengaged at 4 P.M., would be happy to devote his leisure hours in keeping a set of Books, or instructing children, for which he would consider board and lodging a sufficient remuneration. A line addressed G. L., *Herald* Office, will be attended to. 1764

A RESPECTABLE married Woman wishes to meet with an engagement to wait on a family proceeding to England. Address by letter to E. H., *Herald* Office. 1813

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

LOST, between the Union Bank and the Queen's Wharf, from Captain Duke's Gig, a small bag containing fifteen £1 notes of the Union Bank, and £5 11s. 6d. in silver. Any person having found the same and delivering it at F. Mitchell and Co.'s, will receive the above reward. 1798

ONE POUND REWARD.

STOLEN, on Friday, January 26th, from the Cross Roads, near Liverpool, supposed to be taken towards Berrima or Goulburn, a white curly French Dog, small short ears, tipped with yellow, nose and eyes black, bushy tail, turned up his back, answers to the name of "Johnny." Any person detaining the dog after this date will be prosecuted according to law, any information will be thankfully received.

T. WOODS,
1803 As above

LOST or mislaid, an indenture of release by appointment, from Mr. Joseph Dickson and Trustees, to Mr. Samuel Partridge Hudson, of three allotments of land at Blackwattle Swamp, duly executed by the said Dickson. Whoever will bring the said indenture to Mr. Samuel P. Hudson, Butcher, Parramatta street, will be rewarded for their trouble. It is almost needless to say, the deed is of no use to any one but Mr. Hudson.

Parramatta street, February 3. 1774

TO LET, that neat Villa, called CLIFFERTON, situated in Chouder Bay, together with 57 acres of land, all fenced in, including a garden well stocked with fruit trees. For particulars apply to Captain Samuel Ashmore, Kent street, nearly opposite the Gas Works. 1753

TO BE LET, with possession on the 20th instant, the house in Macquarie-street South, Sydney, (near Lyons's Terrace), now occupied by Mr. G. Smyth: rent very moderate. For particulars enquire at No. 6, Lyons's Terrace, Hyde Park. 1773

TO LET, a Farm on the Parramatta Road, opposite the Homebush estate, containing thirty acres, and fenced in. For particulars apply to Mrs. Marr, Castlereagh-street North.

Sydney, February 3. 1761

COOK'S RIVER.

TO LET, the undermentioned Properties:—

WAVERTON—An excellent cottage of six rooms, and suitable outhouses, with five acres of ground; five miles from Sydney.

BALLATER—A first-rate country establishment, one mile beyond the Dam, being opposite to Mr. Hannam's, on Wolli Creek. The cottage consists of six rooms; the garden of six acres, nearly the whole of which is irrigated, and may be seen in the utmost luxuriance.

Several building allotments at HANOVER CIRCUS, and along the Cook's River Road. Terms, ninety-nine years' lease, at a ground-rent of £5 per annum.

Seven acres of land at the junction of the Botany and Cook's River Roads, four miles from Sydney. Five acres of this is swamp, and capable of being made fertile, being surrounded with fresh water.

The moderate terms on which these properties will be let, together with the sixpenny fare to and from Cook's River, make them an object to any industrious man studying economy.

Particulars may be learnt on application to John M'Kenzie, gardener to L. Duguid, Esq., Cook's River. 1779

BOARD AND LODGING.

TWO or three gentlemen can be accommodated with, or without, board, at Colne House, Prince-street.

P.S.—Terms, very reasonable.

Sydney, February 3. 1800

TO LET, that pleasantly situated two-story house and ground, situated at the corner of the Race Course and Liverpool-street, lately in the occupation of Doctor Whittell. For particulars apply to Doctor Whittell, near the Sydney College, or to Captain S. Ashmore, Kent street, nearly opposite the Gas Works. 1752

TO BE LET, THE FARM OF ABBOTSBURY.

THE above is situated about twelve miles from Parramatta, and consists of about two thousand acres, all enclosed and sub divided into paddocks. There is a good dwelling house, with offices, on the property, and between four hundred and five hundred acres of the land are cleared, and partly cultivated. There is at all times a good supply of water. For further information apply to R. A. A. MOREHEAD, Esq., Fort-street, Sydney.

February 3. 1805

SALES BY AUCTION.

DISTRAINT FOR RENT.

ON MONDAY (this day) the 5th day of February, 1844, there will be sold by auction, on the premises, Kent-street, Church-hill, next the Gas Works, a quantity of Household Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, Coopers' Tools, &c., &c.

By order of the landlord.

1815 JOHN ABSALOM, Auctioneer.

THE REGULAR MONDAY MORNING'S SALE.

THIS MORNING, at the Mart, Hart's Buildings, Pitt street,

BY AUCTION.

Furniture of all descriptions

A first-rate dray

Dray covers

Tea

Ten hogsheads malt vinegar

Ten casks Warren's blacking

One hundred dozen port wine.

AND AT 12 O'CLOCK,

Cedar, and coir rope.

1791 W. G. MOORE, Auctioneer

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND TURNING LATHE,

J. K. HEYDON will sell by auction, at his Mart, King-street, THIS EVENING,

An assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, as follows:—

Oliver Twist, 3 vols.

Sam Slick, 3 vols.

Best English Reviews, 3 vols.

Anastasius, 3 vols.

Callcott's Musical Grammar

Five vols. Ballad and other Music

Mahon's Civil Engineering

Diary of a Late Physician, 3 vols.

Williams's Missionary Enterprises

The Arabian Nights, translated by the Rev. E. Forster

Don Quixote, illustrated

Mitchell's Portable Encyclopædia, 8vo.

Fisher's Illustrations of Westmoreland, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland, 3 vols. 4to.

Walker's Dictionary

Book of Cartoons

Nicholson's Builder

Nicholson's Cabinetmaker and Decorator

The Practice of Road-making

Gibson's Surveying

Gregory's Astronomy

A lot of Stationery, Account Books, &c., &c.

AND

One superior Turning Lathe.

Terms, cash. 1784

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 365, George street, opposite the Market, on TUESDAY next, February 6, 1844, at eleven o'clock precisely,

One case stockmen's boots

One bale three-bushel bags

One case fruits

Six casks assorted glassware

Three crates earthenware

A variety of other goods

ALSO,

A quantity of cedar, shelving, truck, &c.

Terms—cash. 1812

AN EXCELLENT BAY HORSE, SIXTEEN HANDS HIGH.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 365, George-street, opposite the Market, on TUESDAY next, February 6th, 1844, at Twelve o'clock precisely,

An excellent bay horse, sixteen hands high, perfectly quiet, and accustomed to town work.

Terms—Cash 1814

FIVE HUNDRED VOLUMES. EVENING SALE OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY, &c.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS AND SMITH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, nearly opposite the Post Office, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 7th instant, at seven o'clock precisely,

An extensive Collection of BOOKS, among which will be found

Travels in Africa

Cottagers of Glenburnie

Chronology of English and Irish History

Arabian Nights' Entertainments

Charles O'Malley

Newton Forster

Rattlin the Reefer

Jacob Faithful

The King's Own

Dublin Penny Journal

Legends and Tales of Ireland

The Young Man's Book

Lady of the Lake

Dairyman's Daughter

Cook's Voyages

Burns's Poetical Works

CATHOLIC BOOKS.

Buttler's Lives of the Saints

Missal

Paths to Paradise

Following of Christ

Saint Augustine's Confessions

Sacred Hearts

Keys of Heaven

Life of Jesus Christ

Dr. Ullathorne's Sermons

Catholic Bibles and Prayer Books, and many others

PROTESTANT BOOKS.

Christian Examiner

Errors of the Church of Rome

Holy Bible

Book of Common Prayer

Testaments and Psalms

Watts's Psalms of David

Catechisms

Gill's Body of Divinity

History of the Reformation, &c., &c., &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Johnson's Dictionary

Walkinghame's Arithmetic

Roe's Bookkeeping

Guy's Geography

Enfield's Speaker, and several others

STATIONERY.

Quills, red and black Wax, Slates and Slate Pencils, Black Lead Pencils, packs Playing Cards, Envelopes, Ink Bottles, boxes of Wafers, Steel Pens, &c., &c.

Catalogues of the whole are in preparation, and will be ready for delivery one day prior to the sale.

The Books will be ready for inspection on Tuesday. Terms, Cash. 1797

For the benefit of whom it may concern.

SHEET IRON.

MR. CARFRAE will sell by auction, at the Flour Company's Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, 7th instant, for the benefit of whom it may concern,

About ten (10) tons Sheet Iron.

Terms, cash. 1758

PINE-APPLE CHEESE.

TUESDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, four doors north of the Post Office, on TUESDAY, 6th February, at eleven o'clock,

Ten cases pine-apple cheese, in very fine condition.

Terms at sale. 1811

DUNBAR'S ALE AND PORTER.

TUESDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, four doors north of the Post Office, on TUESDAY, 6th February, at eleven o'clock,

One hundred and twenty-five casks Dunbar's porter

One hundred and twenty-five casks Dunbar's ale.

In the primest condition.

Terms at sale. 1810

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ALE, PORTER, WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

TUESDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, four doors north of the Post Office, on TUESDAY, 6th February, at eleven o'clock precisely,

One hundred hogsheads Allsopp's pale ale, in prime condition

One hundred barrels Allsopp's pale ale

Eleven hogsheads porter

Seven hogsheads pale ale

Fifty hogsheads Gaskell and Downes's ale

Thirty hogsheads Gaskell and Downes's stout

Three cases, three dozen, old port

Four cases, three dozen, old pale sherry

Twelve cases, three dozen, superior old port

Twelve cases, three dozen, gold coloured sherry

Nine cases, three dozen, sparkling champagne

Ten hogsheads gold coloured sherry

Ten quarter-casks port

One pipe port

Twenty-one puncheons vatted rum, 10 O. P., ex *Glenswilly*

Thirty-three hogsheads ditto ditto ditto

Twenty six hogsheads cognac brandy, ex *Reflector*

Four casks square fig negrohead tobacco, ex *South Stockton*.

Terms—Under £50 cash; above that sum a cash deposit of 10 per cent, and the residue to be paid within thirty days from the day of sale, and prior to the removal of the goods. 1682

BY AUCTION.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WEDNESDAY, FEB 7.

POSITIVE SALE.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at his Mart (day as above), at 11 o'clock, more or less damaged,

Case—R in diamond, C & F under, N after, No. 1

Volatile and other salts

Chemicals

Tooth powder—pulverised and vegetable

Marshall's lavender

Essential oils

Calcined magnesia

Genuine Russia bears' grease.

Case—Ditto, No. 2.

Same assortment.

Case—Ditto, No. 3.

Marking ink

Essence of roses

Salts—volatile and subdued

Calcined magnesia

Smelling salts, in bottles

Preston and Epsom salts.

Case—Ditto, No. 4.

A similar assortment, with the addition of Russia bear's grease.

Terms cash. 1788

WITHOUT RESERVE.

IN THE ESTATE OF J. WEDDERBURN. WEDNESDAY, the 7th FEBRUARY, 1844.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at his mart, at eleven o'clock,

10 Certificates Case Gin, ex *Martha*

4 Ditto ditto ex *Charlotte*

3 Ditto ditto ex *Undaunted*

1 Ditto Hogshead ditto, ex *Kelso*

1 Ditto ditto ditto, ex *Perthshire*.

ROBERT COOPER, JUN., Trustee.

AFTER WHICH,

200 Cases Gin

10 Certificates, one hogshead each, B. P. Rum

5 Kegs Scotch Whiskey

20 Cases, 3 dozen each, superior Port Wine.

Terms at sale. 1786

TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.

MR. STUBBS will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th February, 1844,

Case No. 4.—150 gross of ferreting, No. 3 & 4

5 pieces statute galloon

7½ gross super ferrets

12 ditto, No. 1

20 ditto double wire ribbon

7 ditto treble ditto

15 ditto coat binding

7½ ditto, London quality, ditto

10 ditto chintz lace

8 ditto worsted ditto

6 ditto twilled ditto

30 ditto 4-4 chintz ditto and dandy

22 ditto flat cotton, 6 6.4 jspd.

12 ditto broad bobbin

24 ditto bobbin cotton and imperial grey platted and worsted

12 dozen velvet, ½, 2, 3, and 4

4 ditto ditto 8

6 ditto ditto 12

Terms—Cash. 1787

FORTUNE BY FARMING.

COUNTY OF CAMDEN, FIVE MILES FROM KIAMA.

NEAR THE MINUMURRA RIVULET,

CENTRE OF JAMBEROO TOWNSHIP,

NEAR THE WOODSTOCK MILLS, THE PROPERTY OF W. H. HART, ESQ., OF THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

TWO GRANTS OF FIFTY ACRES EACH,

Adjoining each other, and fenced in three sides, about 30 acres are felled, forming at present a complete 100 acre farm. A person intending to buy, should visit the land before day of sale, as the farm must be seen to be appreciated.

Look to "Soil, Situation, and Climate."—*Farmers' Magazine*.

MR. STUBBS is directed to put up to public competition, at his Rooms, King-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of February, 1844, at twelve o'clock precisely,

THE ABOVE EXTREMELY VALUABLE GRANTS.

So much has been already well said and written upon this same Illawarra as

THE GARDEN OF THE SOUTH,

that it only remains to value the purchase by the "fix" of its locality; and which is easily ascertained as a portion of "CABBAGE-TREE LAND" of the finest description, and the rest of good first quality. Mr. Wood's beautiful portion of three hundred acres is adjoining, and several most prominent and influential Estates are circumjacent, all tending as a matter of course to make these two special grants, under the commonest toil or exercise of moderate industry, capable of yielding thirty bushels to the acre increase, and no chance of a failing season.

Terms at sale. Title Deeds to be seen at the Mart.

P. S.—Newly-arrived industrious Farm Immigrants of limited means, may also learn, that no such thing as "fallowing or manuring" is known of, or required, in Illawarra farming—an expense inevitable in most other districts less favourable to agricultural profits.

Quit-rent 8s. 4d. per annum; Grant dated 11th February, 1837. 1664

SALE AT KELSO, NEAR BATHURST.

TO be sold by auction, by Mr. T. M. SLOMAN, the Household Furniture, Horses, Gigs, Carts, Harness, &c., &c., the property of Mrs. Fletcher, late Mrs Boyles, of Bathurst.

The above property will be sold at Kelso, on MONDAY, the 12th instant. For further particulars apply to Mrs. Fletcher, who is now in Bathurst; or to Mr. Sloman.

Terms at sale. 1762

National Library of Australia

http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1521237

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

ST. JAMES'S PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION.

On Friday evening, pursuant to notice, the meeting of the above Association was held in the Grammar School, Phillip-street. The attendance of pew-holders and parishioners, which had been requested, was not so numerous as had been expected, but the assemblage was nevertheless highly respectable and creditable to the parish. The Lord Bishop of Australia occupied the chair, and His Lordship the Bishop of Tasmania occupied a seat on his right which had been elevated for the purpose.

Immediately on taking the chair, the Bishop of Australia, in accordance with the custom and rules of the Association, opened the meeting by prayers, appointed to be used on these occasions.

The Secretary of the Parochial Association then read the report, which was as follows:—

REPORT.

The Committee of the St. James's Parochial Association, in submitting their first report of the proceedings of the Society, regret that in consequence of the long continued depression in the monetary affairs of the colony, the Association is not in so prosperous a condition as they could wish.

The Association was formed in October 1842, and the following rules were unanimously approved and adopted for its guidance;

"The Society shall be called the St. James's Parochial Association, having for its objects the promotion of the interests of religion, in conformity with the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England.

"The Association shall be under the management of a President, Treasurer, Secretary, and Committee of fifteen members, with power to add to their numbers, five of whom shall be sufficient to transact business.

"The Minister of St. James shall be *ex officio* President of the Association.

"The subscription for members shall be one shilling per month, but donations to a greater or less amount will be received.

"The Committee shall meet on the second Monday in every month at the vestry room at 7 P.M.

"The form of prayer to be used at the commencement of all the proceedings of the Association to be,

"The Collect 'Prevent us, Oh Lord.'

"The second Collect for Good Friday.

"The Lord's Prayer.

"The proceedings to conclude with the Apostolical Benediction."

From the causes above mentioned, after enrolling sixty-three subscribers, and receiving the sum of £23, the Committee considered it desirable to suspend their exertions for a time, more particularly as no immediate call upon the funds of the Association for any parochial purposes had been found necessary.

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese, however, having signified that it would not be any longer in his power to defray the payment of the Assistant Minister of the parish, out of the funds of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Committee have felt it incumbent upon them to take immediate steps to bear this charge out of the funds of the Parochial Association, and they confidently appeal to their fellow-parishioners to come forward and assist in effecting this and other objects of the association, amongst which they would particularly mention the promotion of sound religious education.

The Report having been read.

The Right Reverend CHAIRMAN said, that this meeting having been called for a religious purpose, had been commenced as it should be with prayer to that Being, whose assistance was needed in order to enable those who were desirous of doing so, to carry on the work which had been entrusted to them as Christians. He should have been happy to have seen a more numerous attendance than was now before him; but the respectability, and consequent influence, of those who were present, would have no inconsiderable influence, if that influence was properly directed in effecting the objects for which the Parochial Association of St. James's was formed. He would observe, that the name of the Society whose claims he was about to advocate was well chosen. It was called the Parochial Association; and thereby indicated the mode in which the resources of the Society were to be appropriated. The system of the Church of England was essentially parochial; the Church entrusted to one person, or parson, the spiritual care of each district into which the Church thought proper to divide the country, and that person was the spiritual representative of those who were committed to his charge. In the language of our forefathers, the eloquent expression of which could not be excelled, if equalled, to that person was committed the cure of souls and one object of this Association was to provide sufficient means to support clergymen for the cure of souls. Again it was an object of this Association, and of similar associations, which had been formed to preserve unity in Christ's Church, and if ever it was necessary that an association for such a purpose should exist, it was at this time, and in this country, more necessary now than ever. In this colony, parishes were not incorporated as in the mother country, there was here no perpetual succession of clergymen, churchwardens, and others bearing office in the church, as in the mother country; many might be the advantages which would accrue if such was the case, but it was not so, and therefore it behoved all those who were true Christians, who had the interests of the present, and of future generations, and of the Church at heart, to form themselves into corporations, in order to secure and to advance the interests of that Church until the laws of the colony made such provision for its permanent establishment as had been made centuries ago in the mother country. He would now allude briefly to the objects of the Association, as stated in the Report which had been submitted to the meeting. The first of these was to provide a salary for an assistant minister for the parish of St. James,—£150 per annum; in considering this proposition, the parishioners must look to the extent of the parish, the amount of the population, and the consequently arduous duties which devolved upon the minister of the church. None that considered them could say that there was not much more to be done than could be performed by one individual; and he was equally sure that not one present would wish that such an amount of labour should be laid upon the minister of this parish, as to deprive them of the present incumbent Mr. Allwood, the President of this Association, whose absence he regretted to state was caused by one of the two frequent recurrences of an illness to which that gentleman was subject. That absence, while he regretted its cause, afforded him an opportunity of speaking more freely of the merits of that gentleman, than he should have been able to do had he been present; but he knew well that he should only be saying what all around him felt and responded to, in stating that Mr. Allwood's integrity of life and character, his kind, affectionate, and able performance of his Christian duties, and the purity and soundness of the doctrines which he endeavoured to inculcate, had won for him the sincere attachment of all those who were in the habit of hearing him; and he felt convinced, that rather than lose one who had done as much, nay more, he might say, than any minister, to gain their affections and to deserve them—rather than cast upon him more labour than he could perform, they would themselves undergo some self-denial, in order to give him that assistance to the performance of the religious duties of the parish which he unquestionably required. He would now allude to the second object of the Association, namely, the education of children in connexion with the Church of England. In calling the attention of those present and of the parishioners generally to this highly overwhelming important subject, he would remind them that in the mother country no provision had ever been made by the State for the education of the poor in connexion with the Church. The national society had made extraordinary exertions, but all that had been done was from private contributions; the fund of this society had gone on increasing for a number of years, and had at length reached by an extraordinary exertion to £90,000, and he was bound to state that the clergy were as four to one in this contribution; he felt bound, as he had said, to state this, in order to refute the statements which had been made that the clergy were indifferent or neglectful, or divided on the matter. He hoped that the same spirit which had been evinced in the mother country would be shown here also, and he would take this opportunity of thanking those friends who, during his unavoidable absence from this portion of his diocese, had resisted, and that successfully, the introduction of a system of education affecting some of the essential doctrines of Christianity and of the Church of England. He felt assured that should the attempt be renewed to reduce the sacred scheme of Christianity as propounded by the Church of England, there would be found a reserve of force to refute it. He had felt it becoming in him to offer these few observations, more especially in the presence of his Right Reverend friend and brother of Tasmania, who he was sure would be gratified in finding himself surrounded by so respectable an assemblage. This meeting was an earnest of better things; it showed that the time-hallowed Church of England was yet respected in her colonies. Not two years since, in this same place, another Bishop had met them, one whose name he need not mention, well worthy of the office to which he had been called—one worthy of the early ages of the primitive Christian Church—one to whom he hoped that the prayers which had been offered up this night would have some weight with the Almighty, to afford the support, the shield, the guide, which he must require in the great Missionary undertaking which had been entrusted to his charge. In conclusion, he would say, that he hoped, that a year would not elapse before in this same room, those present would be assembled with the three Bishops of the southern hemisphere. At that time it would be their duty to compare notes, to see what had been done in their different dioceses: and he hoped that the members of the Church in his diocese would not put him to the blush by doing less, and thereby preventing him from rendering so good an account as his brethren who had been appointed to preside over the Church in the sister colonies. He was anxious, too, that his Right Reverend brother who was now present should carry with him a favourable impression as to those whom he had visited; and he would assure all present that his was an opinion which for good it was well worth gaining. He had spent the greater portion of his life in the performance of parochial duties; he came to this new world with the confidence and highest friendship of the Primate of the Church, which he had acquired by his faithful service in that Church, to which service indeed he owed the high station which he now held. His Lordship, after some further observations, by way of exhortation to those present, called upon the mover of the first resolution.

Mr. T. W. CAPE, in moving the first resolution, said that he was somewhat surprised when he was requested to do so, not being now a parishioner; but the reasons which had been given were satisfactory, and he had very great pleasure in now proposing the resolution, although not a parishioner now, he had been one of the oldest; he had seen the foundation stone of this parish church laid, and felt as deeply interested as any person could in the welfare of the parishioners. He trusted that the laity of the Church would assist their ministers in carrying out the object of the Association, and that when the next meeting was held, it would be to announce that the objects for which the Association was formed had been carried out, and that the parishioners of St. James's had responded to the call now made upon them. He would now propose the resolution which had been placed in his hands, which was—

"That the funds of the association for the current year be appropriated to the payment of the stipend of the Assistant Clergyman of St. James, and the promotion of education in the principles of the Church of England."

Mr. SILLITOE seconded the resolution. He regretted the absence of the Reverend President, as he would have been able to explain why the objects, for which the Committee had been appointed, had been held in abeyance during the past year. It was because there was no particular purpose to which to apply their funds. Lest it should go forth, however, that the parishioners of St. James were wanting in proper spirit, he would observe that the voluntary contributions made by the parishioners and attendants at St. James's Church during the past year had amounted to £1300, and he was sure that if more were required the parishioners would not be found wanting. St. James's parish had not required all its funds during the past year, but had been able to assist other parishes, and now that funds were wanted he was sure that the parishioners world cheerfully respond to the appeal now made.

Mr. C. KEMP said, that the twofold objects embraced in the resolution, scarcely rendered it necessary that more should be said. The numerous and wealthy inhabitants of the parish would of course support their own curate: it was only right that they should do so. Hitherto, £150 a year had been supplied for that purpose from the funds of that noble institution to which the residents in British Colonies are so much indebted, the Society for Propagating the Gospel, the calls on which have increased to such a degree, that last year it expended £35,000 more than its income. With respect to education, he thought it was right that Churchmen should, on all occasions be warned that it is quite possible, although he hoped not probable, that they may be called upon to take upon themselves the entire support of their schools, that is, that a system of education may be established under such regulations that Churchmen cannot avail themselves of it; if this were the case, then they must support their own schools. It had been asserted, and placed in the records of the colony, that the system of education hitherto pursued has been a failure: he denied this; he knew something of the schools in their immediate neighbourhood, and he asserted that so far from failing, several hundred children were receiving an education in every way adapted for the stations of life to which they were likely to be called; before so grave and serious a charge was made, it would have been well to enquire into the state of the schools; but this had not been done. With respect to the system pursued at these schools it resembled that of the National Society in England, which had been most successful in proportion to its means. When the disturbances took place in England in August, 1842, enquiries were made, and it was found that no person who had ever been in a Church of England Sunday or day school, took the least part in them. [Mr. K. quoted several extracts from the Society's 32nd Report in proof of this assertion.] He would again repeat, that the system was not a failure; and he hoped that should any system be introduced which they could not conscientiously agree to, they would at once form a fund and support their own schools.

The LORD BISHOP OF TASMANIA, having been called upon by the Bishop of Australia, said, that, as a total stranger to nearly all in the room, except the family of his Right Reverend friend and brother, he should have considered it more decorous to have remained silent on this occasion had he not been directly called upon. He was not prepared indeed to speak at all on the subject of the Association, as he knew nothing whatever of it, and all the information he now possessed had been gathered from what had passed in the room this evening. It appeared, however, that the object of the Association was twofold, namely, to provide an additional clergyman for their parish, and secondly, to promote education in connexion with the Church of England. As a member of Christ's Holy Catholic Church, and as a bishop of that Church, he need not say how fully he accorded with those objects. In any country such undertaking would be noble and Christian-like; here, where those establishing them were surrounded with peculiar difficulties, and had to surmount great obstacles which did not exist in any other part of the world, such associations were of tenfold value. The first object now proposed, as he had before said, was to make provision for an additional minister for their church; and the duty to perform which that minister was required, was to carry out to its fullest extent the proper reformation rule, namely—to have daily service in the Church. He knew that in these troublous times some would say that the daily service was only a repetition of stated forms, idle and valueless; but could they fail to recollect who first sanctioned forms of prayer? Could they forget that their Lord himself twice provided forms of prayer for his disciples; had provided a prayer for all those who chose to apply to him—a prayer which comprehended all the possible wants of human creatures? The beautiful liturgy of the Church, which might so appropriately be termed the Daughter of the Bible, from which a large portion of it was taken—that liturgy which had been handed down to us from the ages of primitive Christianity, when all was unity in the Church. That Liturgy contained prayers adapted to every imaginable position in which man could be placed, and it was to enable those prayers to be offered up without interruption, day by day, that they were now called upon to provide the means of supporting another clergyman, and surely they would not refuse to do it. The performance of the daily service in the Church was not the only object; he had been engaged in parochial duties in various parts of the world; it had been his lot to teach the word of truth to high and to low, to rich and poor, to those who were duly impressed with the importance of religion, to those who were ignorant, and reckless, and obstinate against all efforts which were made for their good. And there was no class, no state of society which did not require the constant and vigilant attention of the ministers of the Church. Arguments were frequently drawn, to account for crime in London, the metropolis of the mother country, from the spiritual destitution which there existed; and all the remarks which applied to the metropolis of England applied equally to every colonial metropolis. Emigrants came here for worldly purposes; some came because they could obtain no livelihood at home, others to better their worldly condition, but none came to improve their spiritual condition; many too it should be remembered received little or no spiritual instruction at home, and they did not improve here, nay some sunk to a still lower ebb than in the mother country; how much more then were additional clergymen required on this account, and if one or two or four were provided, the labourers would not be too many; he spoke from experience; he had witnessed some appalling instances, the consequence of neglect of religion in youth; and he was sure that he need not urge upon them the performance of the Christian duty, the privilege of supporting ministers of the Church. None but those who had been parochial ministers could judge of the extent of labour such a minister was called upon to perform, and none but parochial ministers could have experience of the spiritual ignorance and recklessness which prevailed amongst those who had not been under the proper guidance of the Church. As he before said, he had seen some appalling instances; he would mention one or two; a woman aged seventy was taken up almost in a state of inanition, on the road side; she was conveyed to the Workhouse at Sevenoaks, in Kent; after her physical condition had been somewhat improved, it was found that she was in a most lamentable state of mind as to religion. It became his duty to visit her. On being asked if she believed in God; she said, she believed she did.—Had she heard of Jesus Christ? Yes, when a little girl eight or nine years old.—What had he done for her? Nothing. God never did anything for me! She had never heard of the Holy Ghost. Another case was that of a woman who, although she had at one time been in a better state, presented a more appalling spectacle than the one before alluded to. She had declared that if any minister were brought to her she would swear him out of the room; he knew his duty, however, and went to her, and by perseverance he got her to listen to him. She admitted that she was doing wrong, that it would be better if she could repent, but she said there was some irresistible power which prevented her doing so, and this woman died with curses on her lips. These cases occurring in England, showed that there was spiritual destitution even there. The clergy, however, were not to blame, but a large body of those professing to be Christians, who, however, failed in affording any assistance to the ministers of the Church. Such cases were solemn warnings held out by God; and their occurrence could be prevented altogether by the proper carrying out the parochial system. The question was, how the system was to be carried out?—By the Church; yes, but the laity must remember that they were of the Church, also the strongest portion of the Church, and if they were to do their duty as Christians, such cases as he had described, would be more unfrequent than they were. The gentleman who spoke last—he could not speak of him by name, for in good truth he knew it not—had made some remarks in which he most cordially agreed, namely, that general and more strenuous exertions should be made by the bulk of the members of the Church for the promotion of education, in conformity with the principles of that Church. He found, from his short experience of these colonies, that the great bulk were too much disposed to rely upon the State. It was not so with the Primitive Church. The Primitive Christians exercised some self-denial; they worked with their own hands, and relied not upon any other assistance. By associations of this kind, the greatest good might be effected. The time had now passed, and he wished it never had been, when the State would support the whole Church, and exclusive of this, the peculiar state of the colony, the fact that there were more communions than one recognised by the State, called for the united exertions of the members of the Church of England. If they boasted that they possessed a large majority, that their Church was purer, that it was the true Apostolic Church, let not that boast be an idle one; and that it would be if they left it to the State to exercise alone the duties, the privileges, which belonged to each and every member of the Church. There were some satisfactory facts too brought forward by the last speaker. He had stated that none who were of the Church of England were found amongst the rioters who had lately threatened the mother country; this was a true tale, and an honest boast; it showed that the Church of England was essentially a peaceful, loyal Church, and that those who were of her communion were not as others were. In the formation of this and other Parochial Associations, he saw the dawn of better things than had heretofore been; if they went on exerting themselves to the utmost to secure to their little ones trained up in the true faith, they would be doing their duty as Christians as members of the Church, and they would be laying down principles which would tend to the eternal interest of millions yet unborn, to generation after generation of people of this colony, if it should please God to extend many generations to it. Allusion had been made to the distress and difficulties in which large numbers of persons now were, and he knew that such difficulties did exist. He knew when he arrived in his own diocese, that when pounds and even hundreds were formerly given to the Church, a shilling could not now be obtained; people gave then because they wanted it not. He would not enter upon the causes of that distress which did prevail; but it was a melancholy truth that the religious regard which ought to have been paid by Great Britain to her colonial empire, had not been paid. Thousands and tens of thousands had come here, some cast off from society, others choosing to come, and all had been let go as if they had no soul to be saved, as though God manifested in the flesh, had not died for them as for the rest of mankind. It was not impossible that the distress under which this and other colonies was labouring, was part of God's judgment for that neglect of his service. It would be well to come to the wholesome confession that we had cared too much for the body and wholly neglected God, rather than express surprise at the visitations of his providence. To talk of difficulties, such as now existed, was no sufficient cause or reason for refusing to contribute something to the Church. He had told those, in his own diocese, who when asked for contributions, for God's sake, replied, that the exigencies of the times would not permit them to contribute, that he could not be satisfied with such answers while he saw luxuries and indulgencies around them. Something might always be found; the exercise of a little self-denial would afford to every man the means of doing something for the Church. They all remembered the history of the widow's mite in the Bible; he, if he were collecting for any religious or charitable purpose, would prefer the pence of those who could really not afford to give them, to the hundreds of pounds of those who felt not the want of it. He did not ask them to give him that which they did not want themselves, but that which they must exercise some self-denial to enable them to give; and those who did not contribute to such purposes, did not imitate the example of the widow, but rather of him who when God asked him concerning his brother whom he had slain, replied "am I my brother's keeper?" The good Samaritan when he found the wounded Jew passed not on, although he was of a nation hated and despised, but gave him all the aid he could. His right rev. brother had expressed a hope that he would carry back to his own diocese a favourable opinion of the members of the Church here; he had come here for counsel and assistance, on divers weighty matters, from his right reverend friend and brother; and from his heart he thanked him for the lessons which he had given him. He thanked those present also, for they had taught him a lesson which should not be lost upon him. Associations such as this were unknown in the mother country; in his own diocese there were none; but on his return to that diocese the example set by the parishioners of St. James should not be lost. He would entreat them to go on as they had begun, persevering in the service of God, and carrying out those objects for which they had formed themselves into an association. After some few further observations the Right Rev. Bishop sat down amidst the continued applause of the meeting.

The resolution moved by Mr. Cape was put and carried unanimously.

The second resolution was moved by Mr. Purefoy, and seconded by Mr. Kemp, it was as follows:—

"That the following gentlemen be requested to act as the Committee for the current year:—The Rev. R. Allwood; the Rev. C. C. Kemp; Mr. Alderman Broughton, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Driver, Mr. Eldridge, Mr. Joshua Holt, Mr. Sillitoe, Mr. Hordern, Mr. Ebenezer Orr, Mr. James Orr, Mr. Patten, Mr. Robert Porter, Mr. Rickards, Mr. Smart, and Mr. Watt; and that Mr. Ebenezer Orr, be requested to act as Secretary, and Mr. Patten, as Treasurer to the Association.

The Bishop of AUSTRALIA, in putting the resolution, observed, that although the resolution might be looked upon as one of course, yet he trusted that the gentlemen who were named in it would not treat their duties as such; but that they would exert themselves to carry out the object's for which they were appointed; and he hoped that at the next meeting, the Committee would have to present a much more favourable Report than that which had been read this night.

The resolution was then put and carried.

Mr. OWEN moved "that the Bishop do leave the chair, and that the same be taken by the honorable Alexander M'Leay, Esq."

Mr. M'Leay having taken the chair,

Mr. OWEN in a speech in which he dwelt at length on the honour which had been conferred on the meeting by the attendance of their Lordships, and on the pleasure which all must have derived from the address which they had heard, proposed the following resolution:

"That the thanks of this meeting be respectfully presented to his Lordship the Lord Bishop of Australia for his kindness in taking the chair upon this occasion, and for the interest that he at all times takes for promoting the welfare of all under his pastoral care; and the cordial thanks of the meeting be presented to the Lord Bishop of Tasmania for the honour he has done the meeting by his presence, and for the pious and eloquent address which he has delivered.

Mr. Alderman BROUGHTON, J.P., seconded the resolution, commenting at length on the important services which the Bishop of Australia had conferred upon the colony.

Mr. M'LEAY put the motion, which was carried unanimously, all standing.

Their Lordships returned thanks, and the Bishop of Australia having pronounced the Apostolical Benediction, the meeting separated.

The above is but an outline of the speeches.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE AUXILIARY RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Hertford Auxiliary Religious Tract Society, was held on Tuesday evening, the 18th July, at the Shire Hall. T. Chambers, Esq., having been called to the chair,

The Rev. I. Anthony commenced the proceedings by prayer; after which the Rev. E. Bickersteth read the report as follows:—

"The Committee, in presenting their Annual Report, have still causes of thankfulness. During the year which has just closed 13,376 tracts and children's books, and 210 of the larger publications of the Society, have been circulated. And since the commencement of the auxiliary 91,463 tracts and children's books, and 2,724 of the larger publications have, through its establishment amongst us, been distributed in this county.

"When we consider how much pure Protestant truth these publications contain, and how peculiarly needful such truth is at the present moment, we have reason to bless God that we have been permitted, by our feeble efforts, to promote this good work at this time.

"Like all other religious societies, the Religious Tract Society has had to encounter much opposition and reproach, but no just charge has ever been substantiated, that any of its tracts have been contrary to the principles of the blessed reformers of the sixteenth century, or other than scriptural and evangelical, or in any way hostile to the doctrines of the Established Church.

"It furnishes also one of those grounds of union with brethren of all denominations who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, which in these days of multiplied division we have especial reason to prize and encourage.

"May our hearts be more and more set upon this union. The committee would close their report with adopting the description of this union given by one of the members of the auxiliary:—

"The union of true believers is high and deep, wide and lasting. All true believers agree in main essential doctrines, and they have all obeyed that emphatic direction. 'This is his commandment, that we should believe on the name of his Son Jesus Christ, and love one another, as he gave us commandment.' The one name of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, is their common confidence, hope, and joy. All have been taught the infinite love and holiness of the Father, the unspeakable grace and tender sympathy and compassion of the Savour, and full and perfect atonement made by the Lord Jesus Christ for our sins, and all are looking for the guidance and sanctification of the same Holy Spirit. They have all been born again of the Spirit of God and made new creatures in Christ Jesus; they trust in Christ only for justification: they confess life to be a pilgrimage; they live by faith, and not by sight, and seek a heavenly home. They are all looking for the returning Saviour, the resurrection of the saints, the judgment to come, the everlasting punishment of the wicked, and the eternal glory of the righteous. Thus they have all experienced a mighty inward change. They are also all mourning over the same evil heart, and resisting the same common enemy—Satan, the world, and the flesh. They are all desiring the same entire freedom from sin, fulness of love to the brethen and to all men, and conformity to the will of God. One faith, one hope, one love animates each bosom. The ordinances of baptism and the Lord's supper are the designed symbols of their union. For by one Spirit are we all baptized into one body. 'And we being many are one bread and one body, for we are all partakers of that one bread.' Bring them together from the most distant and opposite regions of the earth. Let them converse together of their sinful state, their Saviour and his word, and his ways and dealing, and their own experience of their dangers, temptations, trials, difficulties, sorrows, and joys; and the union is instantly discerned. As by a mysterious, secret, but powerful sympathy within, they perceive that they are of one family, passed from death to life, and having a real interest in each other, and really brethren in the Lord. They are walking in one way, to one home; they are together partakers of the same unspeakable benefits, rescued by one Saviour from one tremendous ruin, and bringing up under his care to share his joys for ever. Where can the world show an union comparable to this? French and English, German and Italian, Spaniard and Portuguese, Pole and Russian, whatever their past enmities, become one. The New Zealander of the South, and the Esquimaux of the North, the Chinese of the East, and the Negro of the West, Greenlander or Patagonian, civilized or uncivilized, barbarian, Scythian, bond or free, all are raised to a far higher standing than a mere national community can ever give. They are 'raised up together, and made to sit together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus.' Yes, all, of every nation, kindred, tribe, and tongue, combined together with one spirit in the faith, hope, and love of the gospel, are made one in Christ Jesus. With a strength of union intensely close and near, with a largeness and comprehension of each and of all, an union which leads to unceasing self-sacrifice for the good of others, all thus brought together are exalted on earth to a life full of heavenly blessedness, an earnest of a life together in everlasting joys and glory unutterable, ever flowing from the throne of God and of the Lamb. Thousands and tens of thousands of happy souls, amidst all their trials and sorrows, calm and peaceful, glorifying God and blessing man, and thus united, form on earth the true Church of Christ; continually is the blessed number increasing: and when it is perfect, it is so complete that numbering ceases, (Rev. vii. 9,) and the union is then so perfected, they bear but *one name*, 'The holy city, New Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband.'"

The Rev. R. Monro, M.A., one of the honorary secretaries of the Parent Society; Rev. G. Pearse, of Ware; and Rev. Mr. Temple, of Bedwell, addressed the meeting.

The Rev. E. Bickersteth said the Religious Tract Society was a blessed institution. It was blessed in ten thousand ways. It enabled Christians of various denominations to unite in giving to the world the grand fundamental doctrines of Christianity. It gave to the world a mass of Divine truth in which the Christians of multiplied denominations believed; and if it was only for this, it would be a blessed institution—if it was only that they should be able to say to the Romanists and the infidels, 'See here, the Christians of all denominations present to you this mass of Divine truth, in which they believe, and which comprises all that is necessary for God's glory and man's salvation.' The Religious Tract Society rested on the simple and solid foundation of Christ's commandment,—"Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel," &c. It presented an instance of practical obedience to that commandment. Mr. Bickersteth then drew attention to the advantages arising from the local auxiliary, which provided them with a depôt where they could obtain tracts and books at greatly reduced prices. He then adverted to China; censured the national conduct in forcing poison on the Chinese in return for the wholesome beverage with which they supplied us; and appealed to British Christians to send the publications of the Tract Society there to counteract the evil effects of our past conduct. Alluding to the present aspect of the Romish Church, he pointed to the writings of the Reformers as published by the Religious Tract Society, and urged the necessity of circulating these publications to check the errors of that Church.

A doxology was then sung, and the meeting separated.

FOREIGN WOOLS.

(From the Mark Lane Express.)

The imports of wool into London during the past week were 3,918 bales; of which 2,818 were from Sydney, 829 from Port Phillip, 46 from South America, 4 from Turkey, 2 from Bombay, and 83 from Russia.

Since the public sales, therefore, a further large choice has been added to the quantity available to private purchasers, and there is a prospect of prices keeping steady.

The following interesting remarks have been received with the accounts from Canada:—

"We believe that a more fitting opportunity than the present embarrassed condition of our provincial affairs presents, could not be seized upon for the purpose of drawing public attention to the consideration of the best means of developing our internal resources. We have been so long accustomed to consider agriculture as the prime resource of Canada, that we would appear to have allowed ourselves to conclude this to be our only one. To this branch we are fully disposed to concede the full importance which it decidedly merits; but to depend solely on it, as a means of supporting our entire community, is to exact from the industry of the field much more than it is capable to afford. The present disproportioned state of our export and import trade clearly proves that the producing action of Canada falls far short of her consuming habits. It is absurd to suppose this state of things can continue. We are buying much more than we are paying for; we must equalise our expenditure with our income, and this is to be done in two ways—the one is to buy less, the other is to sell more. We shall confine our present observations to the former of these propositions. It becomes to us, therefore, a natural enquiry what are those articles of foreign importation in the place of which we could most advantageously substitute domestic production? We believe that the article of woollen cloth is one to which we might turn our attention with the most decided advantage. We are not able to state what may be the actual amount of the value of our importations of this commodity. We dare say that, assuming it to be 10s. per head for the whole male population of Western Canada, we should be putting it a figure below the real amount. This would make our annual consumption £100,000. We shall have no hesitation in asserting that at least one-half of the sum might be saved to the resources of the province, by the substitution of our domestic fabrics. There can be no doubt, particularly at the present time, as to the propriety and expediency of this curtailment of our imports: and we conceive that the projection of any efficient plan of procuring so desirable an object would be a service of vast importance to the country: we can hardly anticipate any serious opposition to the attempt. There may be individuals so narrow in their views of such matters as to render them apprehensive of injurious results to their own particular interests, should a material decrease in their sales of foreign cloths threaten them; but a little reflection should quiet their fears, for what prospect of ultimate safety or success can the trader promise to himself in any country in which the amount of foreign commodities consumed is much greater than the amount of domestic products remitted to meet the footings of the foreign invoices? It is ridiculous to suppose that any man can carry on a safe business in such a country; and the sooner he should lend the whole weight of his influence and example in carrying into effect every measure of a rectifying nature, the more thoroughly would he prove that he understands his own true interests.

"At this moment, it may be said of the whole community of Upper Canada, that they are strutting about in unpaid clothing. There are among us, however, men of patriotic minds, of peculiar calibre, who advocate the preferring of British woollens to our own domestic cloths, from principles of loyalty or the cultivation of the closest possible affinity with our mother country. They declare themselves the unflinching patrons of British industry, and the unshrinking admirers of British handywork. We are by no means disposed to quarrel with this love of our mother country, and could it only be proved to us, that the means were calculated to ensure the end proposed, we might willingly concede a little indulgence to such characters. But really our pretensions to patronize the British manufacturer, by wearing three times as much of his clothes as we can possibly pay him for, is rather a ludicrous support to tender him. We may certainly doubt whether honest John Bull will continue to feel very proud of such relationship! If we wish to be in reality the patrons and supporters of British manufacturers, we can render ourselves such only by taking equal to what we give. There are commodities of British manufacture which we need not attempt, for many years to come, to produce, and the purchasing and paying for these will give us enough to do. Woollen manufacture is a branch of trade which we believe we could carry on with less inconvenience, and with better prospect of immediate advantage, than any other.

"No other occupation could be pursued with more beneficial results to our whole rural population. The agricultural class, whose advancement and prosperity have, undoubtedly, paramount claims on our sympathies, could not fail to be largely benefited by it. It is very well known, that during that long period of the year, in which field labour is impracticable, from our frosts and snows, the absence of profitable employment must be severely felt by the whole agricultural community. Now, if a domestic market were created for the production of our Canada spinning-wheels and looms, what a valuable source of employment would be presented to our rural population. We refrain from speaking here of the moral results, though we are well aware these would be of incalculable benefit. We confine ourselves to a mere financial view of the matter."

The accounts from the United States mention that the greatest activity prevails among the manufacturers in their purchases of the raw material for the year's consumption. We learn that the producers of Vermont, the greatest wool-growing State in the eastern part of the Union, are disposing of their clips at the current prices, entertaining the idea that the supply from the West will be large, and that prices will, later in the season, be lower than present quotations. Such may be the fact, but we think indications tend towards a different result; but our duty is performed, after we have given our readers the state of the different markets, so as they can govern themselves understandingly, and with the latest and most authentic information.

At Poughkeepsie, the 28th instant, the entire clip for this year and last has been purchased in the neighbouring counties, and much of it already shipped to the east. The market is consequently dull, but the following standard prices are still steadily maintained:—Saxony, 35 to 40; Merino, 31 to 33; Half-blood ditto, 25; common ditto, 20; Bakewell and Cotswold, 17 to 19 cents.

At Boston there was no alteration in the market. The following quotations ruled the sales:—Saxon fleece, 36 to 38; full-blood, 32 to 35; three-quarter blood, 30 to 32; half-blood, 25 to 30; common quarter-blood, 25 to 27; Lamb's Cuper, 27 to 30; Lamb's No. 1, 23 to 27; Lamb's No. 2, 17 to 20; Lamb's No 3, 12 to 14 cents.

The quotations for Philadelphia, to manufacture for immediate consumption, were for prime Saxony 33 to 35 cents. per lb.; No. 1, 28 to 32; No. 2, 25 to 28; quarter and common, 25; superfine pulled, 28 to 30; and No. 1 ditto, 25 to 27 cents. The sales in most of the Western markets are at a higher rate than those East and South. The growers are more able to hold on, and will not submit to prices offered by agents of manufacturers. The whole clip of the year is in market, and the bulk of the sale will be made before September.

PROLIFIC WHEAT.—The finest crop of wheat we have seen this year was grown by Mr. Abel Cooper, of Haxey; and we are at a loss to know whether the wheat or its cultivation be entitled to the highest commendation. Mr. Cooper dibbled it with his own hands in so masterly and correct a manner, that the stocks or roots, now that it is shorn, seem to be equi-distant; he has also tended its growth with equal care, and cleansed it of every weed which made its appearance; indeed, a finer specimen of husbandry cannot be witnessed; and if many of our cottage farmers were to be as careful in the selection of their seed and the management of their soil as Mr. Cooper is, they would find it much to their advantage. He calls his wheat "The uprise of England;" it is a perfect white, very thin skinned, and possesses in an eminent degree all the qualities which a miller can desire. Competent judges estimate the yield of this crop at eight quarters per acre.—*Stamford Mercury.*

LOYALTY AS IT SHOULD BE.—With a Queen all men love, and a prince all men like; royalty has a root in the heart here. Pity, too, for the English don't desarve to have a Queen, and such a Queen as they have got too, hang me if they do. They ain't men, they hante the feelin's or pride o' men in 'em; they ain't what they used to be; the nasty, dirty, mean-spirited, sneaking skunks; for if they had a heart as big as a pea—and that ain't any great size 'nother—cuss 'em, when any feller pinted a finger at her to hurt her, or even frighten her, they'd string him up on the spot, to the lamp-post, lynch him like a dog that steals sheep, right off the real, and save mad doctors, skary judges, and Chartist papers, all the trouble of finding excuses. And if that didn't do, Chinese like, they'd take the whole crowd present and sarve them out. They'd be sure to catch the right one then. I wouldn't shed blood, because, that's horrid; it shocks all Christian people, philosophisin' legislators, sentimental ladies, and spooney gentlemen. It's horrid barbarous that is, shedding blood; I wouldn't do that; I'd jist hang him. A strong cord tied tight round his neck would keep that precious mixtur, traitor's blood, all in as close as if his mouth was corked, wired, and white leaded, like champagne bottle."—*Sam Slick in England.*

SALES BY AUCTION.

WOOL.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Forty Bales Wool, and about eighteen dozen Sheep skins, part with wool.

Terms at sale. 1730

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ALE, PORTER, WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

TUESDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, four doors north of the Post Office, on TUESDAY, 6th February, at eleven o'clock precisely,

One hundred hogsheads Allsopp's pale ale, in prime condition
One hundred barrels Allsopp's pale ale
Eleven hogsheads porter
Seven hogsheads pale ale
Fifty hogsheads Gaskell and Downes's ale
Thirty hogsheads Gaskell and Downes's stout
Three cases, three dozen, old port
Four cases, three dozen, old pale sherry
Twelve cases, three dozen, superior old port
Twelve cases, three dozen, gold coloured sherry
Nine cases, three dozen, sparkling champagne
Ten hogsheads gold coloured sherry
Ten quarter-casks port
One pipe port
Twenty-one puncheons vatted rum, 10 O.P., ex *Glenswilly*
Thirty-three hogsheads ditto ditto ditto
Twenty six hogsheads cognac brandy, ex *Reflector*
Four casks square fig negrohead tobacco, ex *South Stockton.*

Terms—Under £50 cash; above that sum a cash deposit of 10 per cent, and the residue to be paid within thirty days from the day of sale, and prior to the removal of the goods. 1682

BY MR. STUBBS.

A CAPITAL FAMILY HOUSE, IN PHILLIP-STREET,

Near ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, the COURTS OF LAW, opposite Wentworth-place, and the most central spot in all the City

FOR GENTLEMEN OF THE BAR.

MR. STUBBS has received instructions to bring to public competition, at the Mart, King street, THIS DAY, the fifth day of February, 1844, at twelve o'clock precisely,

All that valuable freehold property, situated as above, and comprising dwelling house, outoffices, coach-house, stabling, and building ground; forming altogether one of the best and most unquestionably desirable investments in the whole WARD, whether as a present residence or for future building purposes, or for any extensive manufactory, where the business part may be separated from the house altogether, or

A SET OF OFFICES

To let off weekly. In any view these premises are singularly eligible for safe rental, and sure occupancy.

IN PHILLIP-STREET:

The frontage is (more or less) twenty-one feet, the house being raised a few steps above the pavement, having a most excellent verandah, not subject at all to intrusion from the passers by. There are four rooms on the GROUND FLOOR, one in front—a bed room, a passage-room leading to a very excellent back parlour some twenty feet in length.

THE FIRST FLOOR

Contains a very large parlour in front, with three windows looking into Phillip-street, a bed-room adjoining, and two bed rooms at the back.

THE BACK PREMISES,

On an extreme depth of one hundred and seventeen feet, more or less, comprise no less than FIVE DISTINCT APARTMENTS for bed-rooms, or workshops, or offices, as may be required, the farthest being now an excellent kitchen.

THE WELL

Is in a yard safely paled in to itself; added to these necessary comforts are the coach and gig-house, stable, piggery, and fowl house. The whole being entered from Phillip-street by a gateway, thus leaving the house entirely unembarrassed to itself.

THE LOFT

At the top of the house only requires boarding to be quite serviceable as an extra room.

THESE PREMISES,

From the immense depth of ground occupied, render the property available for the capitalist to extend upon, the builder to improve upon or the proprietor to live upon, neither one or the other can possibly err in the purchase of a property, the rental of which is surely worth at least £200 a-year, leaving out a part at the back towards

MACQUARIE-STREET.

Terms and other particulars may be known at the Mart, King-street, but before day of sale will be made known. 1366

NEAR WARLAND'S, PAGE'S RIVER.

1400 FINE WOOLLED SHEEP.

WITH HEAD AND FOUR OUT STATIONS, HUTS, YARDS, HURDLES, &c.

MR. STUBBS has received instructions to bring to the hammer, positively on MONDAY, the 12th day of February, 1844, at his Rooms, at 12 o'clock.

The above very desirable Sheep Establishment, exactly suited to any gentleman newly arrived, who may wish to commence sheep-farming at the lowest possible figure in purchase, with every thing to hand to go on with, without the trouble and expense of forming stations and seeking a run perhaps 500 miles off, whilst this is only about 90 miles from Maitland, and it's contiguous to Scott's Creek, with plenty of water, and great variety of run, according to season, whether summer or winter, in ridges and flats.

They are described as never having been diseased, and comprise as follows:—

About 250 full-mouthed ewes
750 ewes from 18 months to 4 years
14 rams
200 yearlings
200 weaning lambs

1414, more or less.

Terms, cash.

Any enquiry can be made of Mr. Stubbs, if parties wish to treat privately, as they are really worth any New Arrival's attention. 1674

TOWN LOT.—NORTH BRISBANE.

ALLOTMENT 7 OF SECTION 2.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell, at his Rooms, by public auction, on MONDAY, the twelfth day of February, 1844, at twelve o'clock precisely,

ALL that piece or parcel of land in the above township, containing thirty-three feet frontage (more or less) to Queen-street, by one hundred and sixty-two feet depth (more or less), on which is built a slab hut.

IS SITUATED

In the principal street, and best part of town; and no doubt will form a valuable investment, and for a very moderate sum in payment. Terms, liberal, at sale. 1545

SALE POSTPONED FROM 1ST FEBRUARY, TO THURSDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1844.

☞ 320 ACRES LAND.

PARISH OF ILLALONG, COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of February, 1844, at Twelve o'clock precisely, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Land (now under mortgage, bearing date the 24th June, 1842, between

James Smith, of the Wollombi, and
Samuel George Sloman,)

containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty acres, be the same more or less, situate, lying, and being, in the parish of Illalong, in the county of Northumberland, and in the colony of New South Wales, bounded on the west by a line bearing south eighty chains part of which forms the eastern boundary of Pendergrass's land; on the south by a line bearing east forty chains; on the east by a line bearing north eighty chains; and on the north by a line bearing west forty chains; being the land promised to William Smith on or before the date abovementioned, and of which he was authorised to take possession on 12th January, 1829.

Terms and further particulars at sale. 1554

☞ HOUSES, SHOPS, MANUFACTORY, AND PREMISES,

ADJOINING THE ROYAL HOTEL:

"PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT."

ABSOLUTE SALE OF

THE WHOLE OF THE TOWN ESTATE

Of the late Mr. James Blanch, ironmonger, George-street, for the benefit of his Widow and Legatees.

MR. STUBBS hastens to announce to the moneyed interest and capitalists generally, that he has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, on an early day which will be duly made known, the whole of those unexceptionable FREEHOLD TOWN PROPERTIES, comprising, viz.:—

No. 69, George-street, let to Mr. E. D. Cohen, watch and chronometer maker, at £160 per annum
No. 70, George-street, let to Mr. W. W. Castle, drapery warehouse, at £150 per annum
No. 71, George-street, let to Messrs. Bowden and Porter, Australian Ironmongery Warehouse, at £300 per annum.

BESIDES,

The Brass Foundry Establishment, with workshops, sheds, and casting department, let to Mr. Russell, at £100 per annum.

AND,

A mercantile store to let, £50 per annum. 1447

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